

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 11-12, 1975

Established 1887

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	41.09
Belgium	8.5	Luxembourg	18.15
Denmark	3.5	Morocco	1.5
France	2.5	Netherlands	1.5
Germany	1.5	Nigeria	1.5
Greece	1.5	Portugal	1.5
India	1.5	Spain	1.5
Italy	1.5	Sweden	1.5
Japan	1.5	Switzerland	1.5
U.S.	1.5	Turkey	1.5
U.S. Military (est.)	1.5	Yugoslavia	1.5

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23,610



Squatters from Alicante, Spain, listening to pop music after settling into the former residence of the New Zealand High Commissioner in Cornwall Terrace.

In House Owned by Royal Family

## London Squatters Find Elegant Lodgings

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—In the last week, more than 100 of London's homeless have "occupied" a stately row of Regency-style houses overlooking Regent's Park. The buildings are owned by Queen Elizabeth and her family.

Many of the squatters are unemployed. Some are students, some are drifters and some have jobs as teachers. All are young and homeless.

"We're here because we have nowhere else to go, it's as simple as that," said Robert Newman, 18, an organizer among the loose-knit squatters' group.

A week ago, three veteran squatters living in other vacant houses in the area, also owned by the royal family, discovered the uninhabited Regency houses in Cornwall Terrace.

Locks changed. "We broke in through a window and once in, we got through all the doors, opening the doors and changing the locks," one of the organizers said.

Since then, there has been a nonstop migration of squatters who "got word" of the discovery. Organizers have been busy finding mattresses, fixing the plumbing and doing bits of rewiring and carpentry.

"This is the biggest squat ever," said Paul, 22, a law student. "It's a serious attempt to house homeless people and draw attention to the scandal of good property left empty."

Another squatter explained the pressures that drive young men and women, some married, to move into vacant but livable property.

"In London today you can't find a decent place to live for less than £25 (\$37) a week, which people simply cannot afford," the squatter said.

As a result, the squatters claim, there are at least 10,000 homeless among London's 8.5 million population. Some estimates put the figure nearer 50,000.

"But at the same time, there are more properties standing empty," Mr. Newman said. "These are houses that have been vacated because the owners plan to demolish them or develop the area," he said. "But they can stand empty for years while the plans are obtained and money found to finance the work."

The squatters also charge that developers keep many buildings empty deliberately while values soar.

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## CIA Sought To Spy on U.S. Allies' Transport

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Central Intelligence Agency in November began soliciting U.S. companies to conduct a secret study of transportation systems being developed by some of America's major allies as well as by the Soviet Union.

The disclosure yesterday of a confidential letter on the subject exposed the agency to yet another possible area of controversy and investigation. Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who revealed the letter's existence, said he would push for a Watergate-style Senate investigation to determine whether the CIA has "established an invisible government of its own."

The CIA contract-solicitation letter said that France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and the Soviet Union were among the nations targeted for the study.

In another development, The New York Times today quoted what it called well-placed sources as saying that officials of the CIA's counterintelligence division sought unsuccessfully last fall to destroy illegal domestic files on 10,000 citizens because the officials feared the newly liberalized Freedom of Information Act.

Judicial Review  
The act's provision for judicial review of secret documents created fears that a court suit would lead to the disclosure of the illegal files' existence, according to The Times's sources.

A low-echelon CIA employee, who had been told to find ways to destroy the files, requested permission to do so from the CIA legal office but was turned down for unknown reasons, The Times's sources said.

The Washington Post reported today that the CIA secretly read the mail of AFL-CIO president George Meany, one of his aides during the 1950s.

The newspaper said that the surveillance was undertaken to monitor the flow of covert U.S. funds to anti-Communist trade unions in Europe. The CIA allegedly subsidized some of those trade unions.

In revealing the existence of the CIA letter asking for studies of other nations' transport systems, Sen. Schweiker announced that he would seek creation of a select congressional committee to investigate whether the CIA has exceeded its foreign-intelligence charter.

Dated Nov. 26, 1974, and signed by CIA contracting officer John Dougherty, the letter expressed fears that air and ground transportation systems being developed in several foreign countries might challenge America's technology by the late 1980s. It invited an unspecified number of U.S. companies in effect to spy upon these nations by secretly helping to assess their efforts.

Letter Is Quoted  
Mr. Dougherty's letter said, in part:

"It is the purpose of this study to assess foreign technological research and development efforts and policies which may lead to developed systems having a competitive impact on the international transportation field through the mid-to-late 1980s."

"Using his available resources, the contractor will acquire technical information and develop a data base on free world developments in ground and air transportation technology."

The letter asked that "knowledge of this solicitation be limited" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



RECOGNITION—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Indian Ambassador to Lebanon S. K. Singh signing documents in Beirut Friday extending India's recognition to PLO.

## PLO, India Sign Pact Setting Up Formal Tie

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (UPI).—India today extended formal recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, granting diplomatic status to PLO representatives in New Delhi—the first non-Arab country to do so.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said the move would give the struggle of the Palestinian people "a very big push forward."

Mr. Arafat signed documents with India's Ambassador to Lebanon, S. K. Singh, approving the setting up of a PLO office in India. The agreement granted diplomatic privileges and immunities to PLO officials.

In New Delhi, a government announcement said India supported the cause of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, "which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for a restoration of their inalienable rights in their homeland."

The Indian government "noted with satisfaction" the widening relationships and recognition achieved by the PLO.

Belongs to Arabs  
Mr. Singh said Palestine belonged to the Arabs and "any attempt to change its character will be a crime against humanity."

India's decision in agreeing to the PLO request to set up an office in India was evidence of the "friendship and solidarity of the Indian people for the Palestinian people in their struggle for justice and self-determination," Mr. Singh said.

The PLO operates information offices in several European countries, and also has an office in New York—but none have the status of the projected New Delhi office.

Beirut newspapers recently speculated that France would become the first European nation to recognize the PLO formally.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues met Mr. Arafat in October, the first ranking Western diplomat to see the Palestinian leader.

Newspaper reports said Mr. Arafat would visit Paris "soon" for further talks with French officials.

Arafat Did to Goldmann  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, said in a newspaper interview today that he turned down three offers to meet with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat because the Israeli government vetoed the idea.

In Beirut, however, a spokesman for the PLO today denied Mr. Goldmann's statement.

In the interview with the Paris (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Flu Epidemic Sweeps Europe, WHO Reports

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).

—Influenza is sweeping Europe and reaching epidemic proportions in some countries, the World Health Organization said today.

In Czechoslovakia, about 6 per cent of the population has the illness, WHO said. The flu also is reported to be spreading in France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and parts of the Soviet Union.

WHO said the influenza was a new Zealand strain, first identified there two years ago, which appears to have replaced the previously dominant English strain.

## Vietnam Provincial Capital

## Troops Dig In at Tay Ninh, Expect Communist Attack

By Philip A. McCumby

TAY NINH, South Vietnam, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The usually bustling market section of this key provincial capital 50 miles northwest of Saigon was like a ghost town today.

Long-time residents say the situation has never been so critical. Government forces are digging in for what they think may be major Communist attacks.

Military analysts in Saigon say Tay Ninh may be the next major Communist target after their victory in securing control of all of Phuoc Long Province early this week. They say Tay Ninh may be cut off.

A mountain a few miles north-east of here was captured by the Communists early this week when they overran a major government outpost at the summit.

Now the mountain, a single lump on a vast rice plain around Tay Ninh, seems to brood over the provincial capital like an evil eye.

Communist spotters on top of the mountain are now directing daily artillery and rocket fire into Tay Ninh. The Communist artillery is located in an old quarry at the base of the mountain, where American engineers used to crush rock for roadbuilding.

Only a few rounds a day are coming in—but they are ominous enough because it seems to the soldiers that they are marker rounds fired by the gunners as they zero in their weapons on major targets like the province headquarters.

"I've lived here all my life and I've never seen the place deserted like this," said a policeman at the province headquarters, a sprawling old French colonial villa. "Even in the 1968 Tet offensive, Tay Ninh was fairly quiet and now they're shelling every day."

Yesterday, a round landed in the middle of the province headquarters compound and killed a soldier. This morning 10 rounds landed near the helicopter pad.

The main highway from here to Saigon is crowded with buses and large trucks carrying Tay Ninh residents and their furniture to Saigon, where many say they will live until the situation becomes better.

There are mostly well-to-do families and businessmen from the center of town. The poorer families, who live on the outskirts, tend to stay until actual fighting drives them out.

There are hundreds of poor families along the roads with their few possessions stashed in ox carts. These refugees have come to the outskirts of Tay Ninh, driven out of their homes in the countryside by the fighting.

Some soldiers at a checkpoint down a road were relaxing in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Tehran Would Buy 4, Lease 2

## BBC Reports Iran Plans Deal With Pan Am on Concordes

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The British Broadcasting Corp. reported today that Iran is planning to buy four Concorde supersonic airliners and lease two of them to Pan American World Airways.

The report was a surprise to British Aircraft Corp., the British half of the Anglo-French project.

"We've heard nothing about this," a BAC spokesman said. "But, of course, if Iran Air wants to buy four Concordes, we'd be only too delighted," he said in a reference to Iran's national airline.

Iran Air has been negotiating to buy two Concordes, with an option on another.

Two years ago, Pan Am turned down its original Concorde options, saying that the aircraft would be too expensive to operate. British Airways and Air France are due to go into service with Concordes next year—British Airways with five and Air France with four.

If the British and French Concorde service proved successful on the North Atlantic route, Pan American might feel obliged to operate Concordes, also. Leasing Concordes would be a way of avoiding the huge capital cost of buying them.

The BBC report, by its aviation correspondent Reginald Turnill, said the Iranian deal would be worth about \$335 million to the Concorde makers.

BAC officials, apparently startled by the report, agreed the figure would be roughly correct.

Pan Am Denial  
In New York, a Pan Am spokesman denied there was a lease agreement. He said that "there is no such arrangement."

Iran Air has close contacts with Pan Am. Iran reportedly has been negotiating with Pan Am on the possibility of aiding the financially troubled airline.

A lease deal would provide a boost for the Concorde project, plagued by soaring costs and few customers.

Mr. Turnill also suggested that Saudi Arabia might undertake a similar deal with Trans World Airlines.

Such transactions could be a way of recycling surplus oil revenue to Western nations.

## Name, Composition Questioned

## French Oil-Talk Plans Run Into Problems

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The French are having some second thoughts about what to call the forthcoming energy conference following some of the participants' objections to this word.

The conference now is being billed as a "multilateral" conference on energy among oil producers, oil consumers and developing countries.

France has been going ahead with organization for the conference since Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing agreed in Martigues last month to hold the meeting. The present timetable calls for a preparatory conference in March and a final conference, perhaps, in June.

As originally conceived, the conference was to include relatively equal numbers of oil-producing, oil-consuming and developing nations.

In the first group were Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Venezuela. The second included the United States, Japan and the nine nations of the European Economic Community speaking as one. Brazil, India and Zaire were invited for the third group.

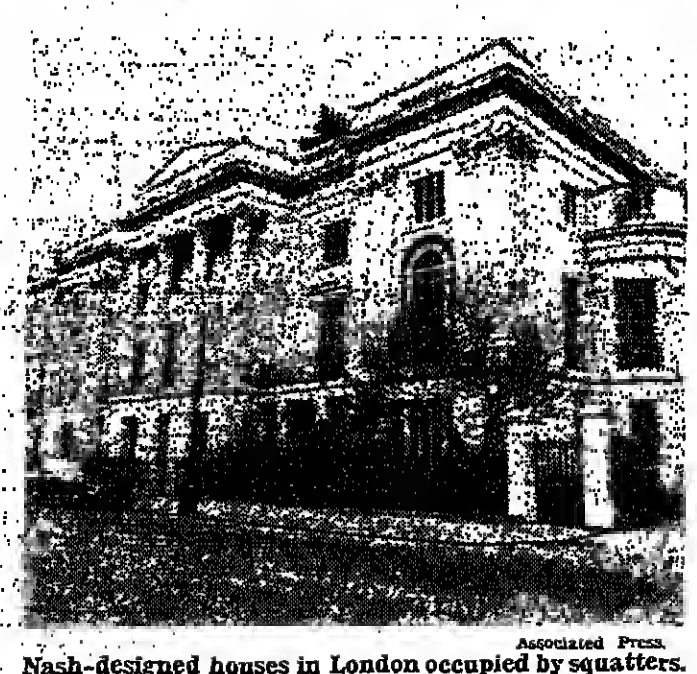
Oil-Poor but Rich  
Then the Algerians protested. Algeria, which has become one of the principal spokesmen for the developing nations in the United Nations, argued that while it had some oil, it was also a developing nation. Brazil and Zaire, the Algerians argued, might not have oil but were rich in many raw materials that Algeria lacked.

To further complicate things since the energy conference first was conceived by Saudi Arabia last year and publicly announced by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in October, oil discoveries in Brazil continued. Which group should the Brazilians be in?

The French were having other problems with their guest list. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made it clear that he did not see any need to invite the developing nations but that Washington would not make an issue of it. Finally, France began to receive discreet inquiries from nations that wanted to attend but had not been invited.

Quietly, the term "trilateral" was dropped—quietly, that is until the newspaper Le Monde headlined on its front page today that France had given in to Washington on the word "trilateral." The Le Monde story quickly brought a denial from the Elysée Palace that there had been a change in the conference—although the word "trilateral" was overheard in the denial statement.

Le Monde presented several examples today of how the government is dropping the independent Gaullist line and lining up behind Washington. The new-



Nash-designed houses in London occupied by squatters.

## Ford Is Weighing A \$20-Billion Cut In Federal Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).

President Ford is giving "very serious consideration" to a proposal calling for a \$20-billion federal tax cut, including an average personal-income tax reduction of 4.45, the White House said today.

A White House statement said a panel of 16 labor and management leaders told Mr. Ford that income taxes for money earned in 1975 should be cut \$15 billion, with a \$70 tax credit per exemption and an additional 5-per-cent tax cut not to exceed \$376 per tax return.

The presidential advisory committee said he should also ask Congress to increase the investment-tax credit rate to 12 per cent on domestic investment to save business \$5 billion in taxes a year.

"This recommended action is essential in the committee's view to restore consumer and business confidence and to turn the direction of the economy around," the group reported to Mr. Ford.

## Economic Troubles, Strikes Feared

## Danes Fear Prolonged Crisis After Election

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10 (NYT).

—Danish voters, who divided their support among 10 parties in yesterday's parliamentary elections, managed to agree on one thing today—their election seemed to solve nothing.

There was a general belief that Denmark now faced a period of new political and economic troubles, perhaps including a rare outbreak of strikes. "It's back to square one," was a comment repeated by several on the sunny streets of Copenhagen.

The question today was whether Premier Poul Harting and his governing Liberal party—which nearly doubled its number of seats in parliament—could work out compromises with other groups on an economic plan to stem rising unemployment, inflation and looming recession. Such cooperation would be vital in winning approval for a package of remedies, including legal restraints on wages, and in preventing the collapse of the minority government.

In some ways, the voters demonstrated that they were still in a mood of protest. They showed that they were clearly fed up with the high taxes required to finance this welfare state and they voted again in surprising numbers—nearly 14 per cent—for the new party backing abolition of income taxes.

This anti-tax Progress party, headed by Mogens Glistrup, a lawyer who pays no taxes and is fighting a tax evasion charge, slipped only slightly. It captured 24 seats, down 4, in the 173-member Folketing and emerged with the effective balance of power between Socialists and non-Socialist blocs.

Premier Harting, whose party made the strongest showing, had hoped that the election would decimate the Glistrup supporters. But they remained very much alive and in a position to further complicate legislative life.

The Liberals, who have governed since the last election 13 months ago, picked up 20 seats for a total of 42, their biggest electoral gains since World

War II. The Social Democrats, who have been punished in recent elections for the cost of the welfare system here, remained the largest party with 53 seats, a rise of 7.

Both the Liberals and Social Democrats regard themselves as victors, which will add to the tension in Danish politics. The Social Democrats, traditionally the dominant party, demanded Mr. Harting's resignation but the Premier made it clear that he would continue to govern as long as possible.

But some arrangements will have to be made between Mr. Harting and the Social Democrats to achieve a semblance of stability here. The Premier met today with Anker Jorgensen, the Social Democratic leader, to discuss the economic proposals.

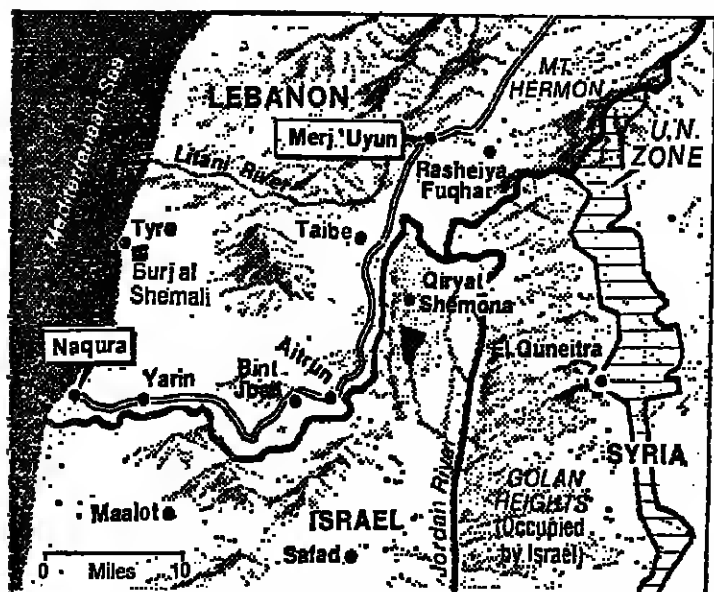
At issue is Mr. Harting's proposal for a wage and price freeze for the rest of 1975 and suspension of automatic cost-of-living increases, all in hopes of keeping prices down and Danish products competitive. The Social Demo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Members of Danish Cabinet as they met on Friday morning to discuss the political situation after the general elections. Premier Poul Harting at center-right with glasses.





Lebanese towns along border road frequently hit by Israelis.

Living, and Dying, in Terror

Helpless Lebanese Villagers Pay Price of Border Warfare

By Juan de Onis

BINT JBAIL, Lebanon, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The lonely, potholed road that runs along Lebanon's southern border is a trail of fear and bloodshed for the villagers and farmers who live here within sight of Israel.

This commercial town is one of 20 border villages strung out along the road from Naqura, on the Mediterranean, to Merj Uyun, in sight of Mount Hermon. The

only real authority is the Israeli Army.

The border is a region of military operations that Israel says are designed to prevent infiltration by Palestinian guerrillas, who have carried out recurrent attacks on settlements in northern Israel.

But it is the villagers and farmers of southern Lebanon, a poor region without much political influence in the capital, who are paying the price.

PLO and India Set Up Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

correspondent of Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Goldmann said he referred the most recent offer of a meeting in October to Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

"In every respect, I support Rabin's decision against such a meeting so long as the PLO refuses to declare its recognition of the State of Israel," Mr. Goldmann said.

He refused to say who had initiated the most recent proposal for meeting Mr. Arafat but said that Mr. Goldmann said he had communicated the previous offer. The Israelis rejected those as well, he said.

Allon in U.S. for Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon arrived in the United States yesterday for a weeklong visit combining fund-raising with diplomacy.

After arriving this afternoon in New York, Mr. Allon set out immediately for the West Coast and speeches before United Jewish Appeal groups in Los Angeles and Seattle.

He will arrive in Washington Tuesday for talks the next day with President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and congressional leaders on the status of Middle East peace negotiations.

Waldheim to Tour Europe, Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 10 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will make an 11-nation visit to Western Europe and the Middle East next month, the UN announced today.

Mr. Waldheim will leave New York Feb. 1 for official visits to Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg, East Germany and Italy. About Feb. 13, a UN spokesman said, he will proceed with official visits to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and Iraq.

Pakistan Ex-Minister Jailed for Speeches

KARACHI, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Majir Mohammed Khan, former minister for public affairs in Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government, was sentenced yesterday to four years in prison for making objectionable speeches last year.

Mr. Majir, whom Mr. Bhutto nominated in 1971 as his "revolutionary" political successor, was sentenced by a special tribunal under the "emergency defense of Pakistan" regulations.

Danes Fear Prolonged Crisis After Inconclusive Election

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis may be willing to go along with some form of restraint but they want some form of "economic democracy" designed to provide workers with significant share holdings in their companies.

The idea is to siphon off a certain percentage of the wages paid by employers for use by trade unions to buy shares in companies. Businessmen oppose the idea on the grounds that it would turn Denmark into a socialist state by gradually allowing union workers to acquire company ownership.

Without agreement with the Social Democrats, Mr. Hartling could well find himself faced

with crippling strikes. For trade union leaders have made it clear that, if he pushes through the freeze over the objections of the Social Democrats, they would not hesitate to stop work in protest.

"The battle is clearly shaping up in this country between welfare Socialism, as backed by the Social Democrats and the unions, and liberal capitalism," a diplomat said today. "Hartling will have to come to terms with the Social Democrats somehow. If he doesn't, he is out."

Thomas Nielsen, head of the 900,000-member Danish Trade Union Federation, put it this way: "We might well have to go back to the polls again before very long."

Pope's Speech To Jews Fails To Cite Israel

Issue of Recognition Of State Unresolved

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, in an address to a Catholic-Jewish liaison committee, today restated the church's "rejection of every form of anti-Semitism" and called for a "true dialogue" between Judaism and Christianity.

The Pope spoke at the end of a four-day conference in which liaison committee experts discussed the guidelines that the Vatican issued last week for Catholic-Jewish collaboration.

Like the Vatican's guidelines, the Pontiff's speech today, in a papal audience, did not mention Israel. The Vatican has consistently avoided anything that might be construed as recognition of the Jewish state. Its avoidance of the subject is understood to be due to pressures from Arab-Muslims and Christians—and to a fear that a direct acknowledgment of Israel's existence might hurt church interests in the Middle East.

Critics' Questions The guidelines' failure to mention Israel and its significance in Jewish religious thought had been criticized in recent days by Jewish spiritual leaders in Israel and elsewhere.

During the liaison committee's meetings here, Jewish members raised questions about the Vatican guidelines' "failure to note the essential significance of peoplehood and land in Jewish faith," according to a committee statement today.

During the papal audience, the secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Gerhard Riegner of Geneva, reminded Pope Paul of the rebirth of the Jewish state and of the essential role of the concepts of people and land in Jewish religious thought.

Dr. Riegner, speaking in French, expressed the hope that Catholics would learn to understand what Israel means for Jews.

'Reciprocity' Asked In his address, Pope Paul recalled that the new Vatican guidelines urged Catholics "to learn by what essential traits the Jews define themselves in the light of their own religious experience." The Pontiff added that he hoped Jews would respond "in reciprocity" to the Catholic effort for understanding.

The new Vatican guidelines and the papal address appear to shift the onus of defining Israel's status to the Jews. If Jewish religious leaders, in an assessment of their faith, find that the existence of the state of Israel is essential to their religion, Catholics will accept this, the new Vatican formula seems to mean.

Today's statement by the four-year-old liaison committee said that it welcomed an "encouraging step" the Vatican's creation of a Commission for Relations with Judaism and its recent guidelines for Judeo-Christian cooperation.

10 on Polish Ship Drown in Storm

HANSTAD, Denmark, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Ten crewmen on the 648-ton Polish trawler Brda drowned early today after storm winds drove the vessel against a cement breaker where, the Sea Rescue Service said.

A helicopter lifted 11 crewmen to safety while two sailors saved themselves by climbing onto the breaker in this north Jutland port's outer harbor.

The accident occurred during efforts to tow the trawler into port after it had developed rudder problems.

Study Sees Chinese Capability Soon to A-Bomb Soviet Cities

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A study released by the Institute of Strategic Studies says China will soon have a nuclear range that could make the Soviet Union "very vulnerable" but still does not have the capability to reach the United States.

The study says China already can blanket India, Southeast Asia and Japan with missiles having an estimated range of 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The missiles also could hit some Soviet targets along the border.

"Depending upon the geographic deployment of her IRBM (intermediate-range ballistic missile) force within her borders," the study says, "China will soon have the capacity to target most of the important Soviet cities."

"Although in terms of theater nuclear weapons the Soviet Union has an overwhelming superiority over China along their joint border, she might be very vulnerable in the event of a protracted ground war accompanied by deep Chinese interdiction of her vital logistic pipeline with western Siberia and the remainder of the Soviet Union."

Strategic Significance "A Chinese nuclear capability which could threaten the major cities along the Trans-Siberian Railway and its branches would be of great strategic and tactical significance. "China will not be able to



GETTING READY—South Vietnamese F-5 jet fighter-bombers waiting to load up with explosives at airport near Saigon before bombing enemy positions around the capital.

Phuoc Long Loss Held Minor Militarily, Grave Politically

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—Phuoc Long Province, which fell to the Communists this week, is a backwood South Vietnamese area. The primitive tribes there were ill-treated by both sides when all that the tribesmen wanted was to be left alone, according to two Americans who served in Vietnam.

And, while the loss of the province was marginal militarily, the two men said its political impact should have triggered American outrage instead of bland acceptance.

Phuoc Long fell Tuesday after the Communists captured the provincial capital of Phuoc Binh, 75 miles north of Saigon.

These are the views of two Americans who do care intensely about Phuoc Long: Maj. Robert Scheidig, who was a military analyst in Saigon for the region that included the province, and Orland Campbell, who was his civilian counterpart on the rural development teams operating before the cease-fire of January, 1973.

Both are back in the United States after serving 11 years between them in South Vietnam. They feel that much press coverage of the fall of Phuoc Long has distorted what they see as the realities.

Data Processing Maj. Scheidig, 33, has tried to offer his views to military intelligence in Washington, he said, but without success. He is now assigned to data processing in the Pentagon.

Mr. Campbell and Maj. Scheidig agree that the fall of Phuoc Long changes little on the ground. "The loss basically affects nothing militarily," said Mr. Campbell, 32, who served with U.S. companies on contract to aid in Vietnam for six years after an Army tour there in 1966-67.

He pointed out that the Viet Cong for years had infiltrated it through the jungle which, except for a few settlements, comprises the province. The total population was never above 50,000, mostly Montagnard tribesmen, Mr. Campbell said.

So dense is the jungle and so isolated is the province from the population centers of Vietnam that the government had long since written it off to the Viet Cong.

'A Non-Province' Mr. Campbell recalled briefing a high U.S. official who visited Saigon from Washington during the period of intense American involvement there in the early 1970s.

"When I turned to Phuoc Long, the official said, 'Oh, forget Phuoc Long. It's a non-province.' It always has been."

According to Mr. Campbell, the French used the province as the site for their penal colony.

When fighting along the infiltration routes became intense in the 1960s, Saigon used the province as a dumping ground for mediocre officers unwanted for more important assignments.

While the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had not taken the population pockets, they controlled all but air transportation.

Mr. Campbell told of a checkpoint on the sole road from Saigon where after the cease-fire, the Viet Cong stopped buses and herded passengers into a movie theater to watch "The Defense of Hanoi" and "The Life of Ho Chi Minh."

Plantations in Area The Montagnards lived on their crops and some income from the once lucrative coffee, lumber and rubber operations, dominated by Saigon interests.

In 1972, Saigon banned lumbering to keep the profits from falling to the Communists and, according to Maj. Scheidig, the Montagnards were left to go hungry. He cited evidence that the district chief had to bribe the South Vietnamese Air Force to fly in promised food.

"If the effort was to win the hearts and the minds of the people, they sure weren't doing it," he said.

Nor had the Viet Cong. The December, 1967, "Dak Son massacre" where the guerrillas armed with flamethrowers left an estimated 253 Montagnards dead, occurred not far from Phuoc Binh, which also is known as Song Be.

These events apparently had little impact in Saigon. "There are a lot of Vietnamese who don't know where Phuoc Long is," Mr. Campbell said.

Political Impact But Mr. Campbell and Maj. Scheidig see a heavy political impact in the loss of the province.

Since the cease-fire, Mr. Campbell said, the Communists "have been held in check, theoretically, by world opinion. Now they've extended [the limits of the cease-fire] to the extent of taking an entire province and they've gotten away with it."

"Peace doesn't exist. American honor doesn't exist. We had implied continuing support."

Thieu Sees Recapture SAIGON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu pledged tonight that government forces would return to Phuoc Long but warned that the country faced a "life-or-death" situation.

He addressed the nation on radio and television after three days of mourning, which he proclaimed following the fall of Phuoc Binh.

Mr. Thieu, referring to positions retaken after being lost to the Communists last year, said: "We will return to Phuoc Long as we have returned to An Dien and Rach Bap."

He called on the people to support the armed forces and stabilize order so that the soldiers "have the confidence to fight."

Schmidt Opens Hamburg Tunnel On Major Route

HAMBURG, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today opened the last German link in a 2,000-mile European highway that will connect Stockholm with Lisbon.

Mr. Schmidt, just back from a week's vacation in Mallorca, threw a switch turning on the lights in the 3.3-kilometer tunnel beneath the Elbe River.

Scandinavian trucks that hitherto have had to pass through the center of Hamburg and across its single bridge began rolling through the tube.

The Hamburg official in charge of the tunnel's construction said he anticipates that an average of 55,000 cars and trucks a day will use its six lanes this year. The tunnel has a capacity of about 105,000 vehicles a day.

He said 10 to 20 per cent of vehicles using the tunnel will be heavy trucks. Five men died in accidents during the five-year construction job on the tunnel, which is 30 meters beneath the surface of the Elbe.

Liberation Groups Are Divided

Talks by Portugal, Angolans Opened, Quickly Suspended

By Henry Giniger

ALYOR, Portugal, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Portugal began an effort to liquidate its last major colonial problem today by opening talks with the leaders of the three rival liberation movements of Angola, the largest and richest outpost of the Portuguese empire in Africa.

But the long-awaited conference was suspended shortly after it opened here as the three black leaders showed signs of not being in complete agreement among themselves on how to replace Portuguese sovereignty.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes of Portugal began what he called a "historic meeting" by saying that the black leaders had "earned the right to trace the future of the new country" through their determined fight, their political intelligence and their capacity for leadership. He declared that positive results from the conference "would have a clear influence over the destiny of the peoples of Angola, of Africa and even of the world."

Vote Not Required The President thus indicated that, although the principle of self-determination had been proclaimed as the Portuguese goal, this would not require the staging of a formal vote. No such vote was taken in any of the other territories given or promised their independence as a result of the revolution in Lisbon in April. The armed forces now in control of Portugal were driven to overthrow the old regime by the seemingly endless colonial wars it had conducted, notably in Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola.

When Gen. Da Costa Gomes finished speaking, Agostinho Neto, head of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola; Holden Roberto, leader of the Angola Liberation Front; and Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, asked for an adjournment while they talked among themselves.

Official Portuguese sources said that the black leaders still had to work out the problem of how to form a provisional government to lead the country until independence, probably next summer.

The three Angolan movements are split by ideology as well as by personal rivalry. Mr. Neto's Movement for the Liberation of Angola is understood to have close Soviet ties. Mr. Roberto's group is strongly backed by Zaire and has in the past had a somewhat contradictory reputation of having ties with both the United States and China. The Savimbi group is considered middle of the road, accused by its rivals of being under the thumb of the Portuguese.

Oil-Rich Territory Angola is rich in oil, the major operator there being the Gulf Oil Co. A separatist movement in the northern Cabinda enclave, where most of the oil is situated, has been condemned by the three movements, which have insisted that Cabinda remain an integral part of the Angolan territory.

The country is also a major source of diamonds and exports with foreign capital involved in the production of both products, iron and copper resources are also sizable and President Da Costa

Gomes expressed the hope the independence would not mean a end to friendly and fraternal relations between Angola and the former mother country.

There is strong opposition to independence among the half million white Portuguese settlers of Angola as well as among conservatives in Portugal.

CIA Solicited Firms to Spy On U.S. Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to a need-to-know basis with in your company" and said that if the company decided not to participate, "this letter and a correspondence is to be a turned."

It also said that no foreign nationals employed by the companies were to participate in the study.

Sen. Schweiker said he agreed that the U.S. government should be interested in foreign nations' civilian mass transport, but he questioned why this information isn't being openly obtained by the Department of Commerce. "Transportation instead of secret procurement by the CIA."

"This latest discovery adds new weight to the charges that the CIA has exceeded its charter and established an invisible government of its own," he added.

Citizens List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The CIA told the Justice Department that it made no use of a list of 9,000 to 10,000 American dissidents that the department supplied to the spy agency in 1970, a government source said last night.

The CIA had told the Justice Department that the list was destroyed in March, 1974, the source reported.

According to the source, the CIA did not use the Justice Department list to increase surveillance of American radicals while they were on trips abroad, even though a Justice Department domestic intelligence unit had sent the list to the CIA for that purpose.

It could not be determined why the CIA did not use the list or why the agency destroyed the list.

Ford Establishes Unit to Promote Women's Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—President Ford signed an executive order yesterday establishing a national commission to promote and coordinate the participation of the United States in International Women's Year.

The commission, which is to be headed by the president, will be made up of 35 persons, all of them to be drawn from private life. Four will be designated by Congress and the rest by Mr. Ford.

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed this year as International Women's Year.

Mrs. Ford was among those present for the ceremonial signing of the executive order. When Mr. Ford invited her to say some thing after he had read his own statement, she put her right hand in his left hand and said, with a broad smile, "Congratulations Mr. President. I'm glad to see you have come a long, long way."

Sweden to Meet Its Pledge of 1% For Foreign Aid

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Gunnar Strang said today that Sweden would back its pledge to contribute 1 per cent of its gross national product to foreign aid in this budget year.

Presenting the annual preliminary budget for 1975, Mr. Strang said that 1974 had been a good year for Sweden's economy despite the oil crisis.

He said that aid, which totaled 2.1 billion kronor (about \$500 million) last year, would be increased this year by about \$150 million to reach the 1-per cent goal.

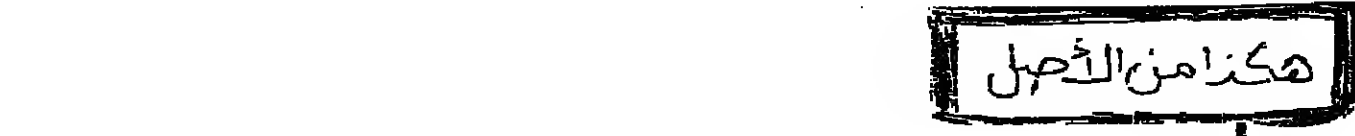
He promised Sweden no tax increases in 1975 and said that the GNP was expected to increase by 2.5 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent last year.

Mr. Strang predicted a total deficit for the 1975-76 fiscal year of \$2.97 billion.

Burundi Orders Death For Sect's Cannibals

BOJUMBURA, Burundi, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Cannibals in this small Central African republic will be executed, President Michel Micombero decreed today. The order was aimed at a sect whose members kill and eat their relatives after secret rites.

Under the new law, membership in the Bananganywa sect will be punished by up to 30 years' imprisonment. Those found guilty of eating or storing human flesh will be executed. Cannibalism formerly was punishable by a maximum term of three years' imprisonment.





## Anglo to Close spend Plants, Lay off 85,175

**Chrysler Force Cuts  
All Major Makers**

TROTT, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Chrysler Corp. said today that it is closing 10 of its 14 U.S. car plants, and 7 of its 9 plants next week in layoffs will affect 85,175 workers.

Imported cars will be affected by a total of 28 plants, the company said. The layoffs, including 5,925 in the U.S., will affect 22,680 hourly workers off Ford payroll.

The firm employs about 175,000 workers. Several thousand workers, including executives and engineers, have also been laid off by the nation's No. 2 car maker.

Chrysler's layoffs were forced by a sharp drop in demand for its cars. The company has been estimated to have lost about \$1 billion in sales since the 1973 models came out in September.

The company said it had lost 30 percent of the auto market in the U.S. since the start of the year. Chrysler's 1973 models came out in September.

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WRECKAGE—Fireman looking at engine of airliner that crashed in flight with small private plane over Whittier, Calif. The engine crashed into bedroom of a small girl but she was away and no one was injured in the home.

## 23 Killed in Plane Collisions Over California and Virginia

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Plane collisions over California and Virginia have taken an apparent toll of 23 lives.

Fourteen persons died yesterday at Whittier, Calif., in a collision involving a commuter airliner and a small plane. Nine more persons were feared dead in a Newport News, Va., crash involving an Air Force training plane and a single-engine craft.

The California crash involved a collision between a Cessna 150 and a Golden West airliner, a De Havilland Twin Otter. Debris rained down on a schoolyard where 300 students were watching a basketball game.

Duke Bernal, 18, was playing basketball at the school. "We heard a big explosion, and it was just coming down—pieces of the airplane and bodies," one of the boys came down on the courts," he said.

No Victims on Ground  
Twelve persons aboard the liner and pilot and student pilot aboard the smaller craft were killed. Nobody on the ground was injured although nearby homes were damaged.

A Cessna 150 was also involved in the Virginia collision. It collided with an Air Force T-29 propeller-driven plane on final approach to Langley Air Force Base in Newport News. The Air Force plane plunged into the James River.

MAJ. Errol Loving, information officer at Langley, said there appeared to be survivors among the seven persons aboard the Air Force plane and the two on the Cessna 150.

The California crash occurred over a middle-class residential neighborhood in Whittier, where former President Richard Nixon grew up. The commuter plane was about halfway through its 60-mile journey from Ontario, Calif., to Los Angeles.

The small plane fell into an empty intersection. A motor from the airliner, its fuselage and tail assembly hit the ground 300 yards from the basketball court.

Engine in Bedroom  
One of the wings from the Golden West plane cracked Claude Aguirre's roof. An engine smashed into his 3-year-old daughter's bedroom.

"Thank God she was at a baby-sitter's," he said. Authorities said they did not know the cause of the collision. The Golden West airliner, carried 10 passengers and two crew members, airline officials said.

A Federal Aviation Administration official said the flight was a nonstop flight from Little Rock, Ark., to Los Angeles. The pilot following visual rules, where he uses his own sight to keep his plane away from other aircraft.

The Cessna 150 had taken off from nearby Long Beach Airport only minutes before the collision. The T-29 in the Virginia crash carried a crew of five and two passengers.

The Cessna, which officials said was piloted by a Navy cadet, was on a flight to a kindergarten, a school, a hospital and a Cantonese community, the spokesman said.

Those on the list will not know if they can actually make the Chinese excursion until the Chinese government approves their visas at its embassy in Colombo next month, the spokesman said.

France May Sail Again  
PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The French government has raised the possibility of putting the retired luxury liner France on a nonstop service to the 30th anniversary of American Independence next year.

Secretary of State for Transport Marcel Cavallé told reporters yesterday that the most serious project being considered for the liner was to restore it to transatlantic service next year as a link between France and Philadelphia, birthplace of American independence.

He said that several private companies had expressed interest in the vessel but that he preferred to see the liner kept under the French flag.

The government decided to end financial support to the France—the world's longest liner—last year. The ship's 900-man crew occupied the vessel in protest throughout September and kept it at sea before returning to its home port at Le Havre.

U.S. District Judge Robert Carter yesterday imposed the sentence on Podell, 49, and a co-defendant, Martin Miller, after denying a last-minute motion by both to withdraw their guilty pleas.

## Castro Says U.S. 'Threat' Has Lessened

**Points to Lessons  
Learned in Vietnam**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro says the "threat of aggression by the United States against Cuba" has diminished. But he adds that the United States is still Cuba's "sole enemy and threat."

"I guess Vietnam taught the Americans quite a lot," Mr. Castro told a group of Mexican newsmen visiting Havana. A videotape of parts of the interview was broadcast in Mexico last night and other parts were reported by local newspapers.

"The United States is no longer in a position to take on warmongering adventures," Mr. Castro continued. "The world has changed a lot and the United States with it. Only 15 years ago the United States was very powerful, but no more."

"We will never lower our guard," he added, "because we must remain strong against our sole enemy and threat, the United States."

Mr. Castro also told newsmen that Cuba could "start selling sugar to the United States tomorrow."

"We are now right in the season of harvesting," he said. "We have boats and we have no restrictive law prohibiting us to sell. We are not the ones causing the problems but we also are not so anxious to sell the sugar. This can be done tomorrow or in 10 years."

One of the newsmen asked if this was a goodwill overture to the United States.

"Overture, no, because we never closed our doors," Mr. Castro replied.

The U.S. government stopped buying Cuban sugar at the threatened American price in 1960 and banned all trade between the United States and the island nation soon afterward. But, because of a worldwide sugar shortage, Cuba no longer needs the American market for its chief export.

## Visit to China Set for 500 On U.K. Liner

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 was to leave tonight on a round-the-world cruise which will include a three-day side trip to Canton for some of its 1,250 passengers.

China agreed to allow as many as 500 passengers to enter the country.

A spokesman for the Cunard Lines, which operate the QE2, said yesterday that "almost 500" passengers booked on the cruise have applied for the side trip.

He said they were chosen on a "first-come, first-served" basis.

The liner will stop in Hong Kong Feb. 27. From there, the spokesman said, passengers bound for Canton will go by train to the Chinese mainland.

Official Escort  
In Canton, the tourists—escorted by Chinese officials—will be taken to a kindergarten, a school, a hospital and a Cantonese community, the spokesman said.

Those on the list will not know if they can actually make the Chinese excursion until the Chinese government approves their visas at its embassy in Colombo next month, the spokesman said.

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He said that several private companies had expressed interest in the vessel but that he preferred to see the liner kept under the French flag.

The government decided to end financial support to the France—the world's longest liner—last year. The ship's 900-man crew occupied the vessel in protest throughout September and kept it at sea before returning to its home port at Le Havre.

## Ex-Congressman Jailed for Bribe

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Former Rep. Bertram Podell has been sentenced to six months in prison and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine on a guilty plea of accepting \$41,350 in illegal fees to help a now-defunct Florida airline.

U.S. District Judge Robert Carter yesterday imposed the sentence on Podell, 49, and a co-defendant, Martin Miller, after denying a last-minute motion by both to withdraw their guilty pleas.

Miller, who owned the Florida Atlantic Airlines, was given the same prison sentence and fined \$10,000 for conspiring to pay Podell in violation of the conflict-of-interest-law.

Podell was a Democratic representative from New York from 1968 to last year.



CANADIAN CONTROVERSY—Margaret Trudeau, wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, using photographic equipment presented to her by King Hussein of Jordan as a gift. Customs and police investigated the \$3,000 gift and the prime minister's office is preparing guidelines on gift acceptance.

## Bucher Prolonged Suffering Of Pueblo Crew, Ex-Aide Says

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10 (AP).—The controversy over the 1968 capture of the U.S. reconnaissance ship Pueblo resumed yesterday when the former executive officer of the vessel declared that Comdr. Lloyd Bucher had prolonged the crew's suffering with "self-centered antics."

The charge was made by former Navy Lt. Edward Murphy, once Comdr. Bucher's second-in-command, as Mr. Murphy was about to be awarded the Navy Commendation Medal at a small ceremony.

After unexpectedly announcing "I'd like to read a statement," he rejected the medal as "shallow." He said that he and another officer had accepted an offer by their North Korean captors to let them "man the USS Pueblo and return it and the crew to our country," but Comdr. Bucher and other officers refused.

Mr. Murphy said that the North Koreans called off the release of the 52-man crew because of Comdr. Bucher's recalcitrant attitude. Mr. Murphy said that some Americans' obscene gestures in North Korean propaganda photographs and unusual phrasings written into the crew members' "confession" angered their captors.

"I bitterly fought my commanding officer to subdue his self-centered antics, which were later to cause severe mental and physical torture to the crew and to cancel our repatriation for nearly three months," he said.

Comdr. Bucher, reached in Hawaii where he is vacationing, said: "I don't know what he's talking about. This is the first time I've ever heard of it." Navy sources described Mr. Murphy's

idea about an early return of the ship as "only a contingency plan."

Mr. Murphy identified the other man who was to have manned the Pueblo as Chief Warrant Officer Geoe Lacy, the ship's engineering officer. According to other ex-crewmen, the plan called for a tug to pull the disabled intelligence ship out to sea and for the crew to be transferred to a U.S. vessel.

The Pueblo was seized by North Korean gunboats on Jan. 22, 1968. Its crew was released on Dec. 22, 1968.

A court of inquiry later recommended a general court-martial for Comdr. Bucher for surrendering the ship without firing a shot and for allowing classified material to fall into North Korean hands.

But the Navy vetoed the trial, saying that Comdr. Bucher had suffered enough. He retired in 1974.

Mr. Murphy, who had a letter of criticism placed in his files after his release, said he was "embittered that my country, through its silence, demands my admission and apology for a burn rap."

Recently, the Navy has presented awards higher than the Commendation Medal to several Pueblo crewmen for heroism during the capture and imprisonment.

Rear Adm. Fillmore Gilkeson, representing the 11th Naval District, was described as "taken aback" by Mr. Murphy's refusal to accept the medal. However, he presented two other decorations to him—a Purple Heart for beatings and torture endured in captivity and the Navy Combat Ribbon.

Instruments in Fault Zone  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—U.S. geologists have advanced the science of earthquake prediction by forecasting a medium-sized quake that shook California's Bear Valley on Nov. 28.

"This is the first time that such a variety of precursor phenomena have been observed for a single earthquake in the United States," said Dr. V.E. McKelvey, director of the U.S. Geological Survey, whose scientists were responsible for the forecast.

"Our success adds greatly to our confidence and optimism about reaching the long-sought goal" of earthquake prediction.

The "precursor phenomena" mentioned by Dr. McKelvey were a tilt in the earth's crust, a rise in the magnetic field of the rocks near the earthquake's expected epicenter and a change in the speed of seismic waves through the earth near the quake site.

All three changes were noticed in the weeks before the quake took place.

The medium-sized quake occurred between the San Andreas and Calaveras faults about 10 miles north of Hollister and about 40 miles south of San Jose. The quake measured 6.2 on the Richter scale, meaning it was felt in San Jose but did not damage any buildings there.

## As Sinn Fein Alters Image Opinion Grows in U.K., Ulster That IRA Will Extend Truce

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—"The Provos have had it. They're finished and looking for a face saver. Birmingham killed them."

This exultant claim of an end to the Irish Republican Army's guerrilla war was made by Gerry Fitt, Ulster's leading Catholic politician and lone Northern Irish Catholic in Parliament.

The Provos are the gunmen of the IRA's Provisional wing and Birmingham was the scene of their biggest slaughter in Britain—21 dead and 26 injured when bombs exploded in two crowded pubs in November.

Mr. Fitt is an exuberant man with a talent for overstatement and he has prematurely buried the terrorists. The IRA's long campaign to force Ulster into Ireland can still find recruits drawn by the legends that have sprung up around the movement.

Beyond Expiration  
But at least, there is a conviction in Belfast and London that the IRA's three-week-old ceasefire, which has given Ulster its longest period of peace since 1969, will run beyond its scheduled expiration on Jan. 16.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, will make some new gestures next week, his aides say, to encourage a prolonged truce. Mr. Rees, however, cannot yet publicly promise what the IRA wants: a declaration that Britain will ultimately yield sovereignty over Ulster.

Many of the province's Protestant majority already suspect that Mr. Rees has given in secret some such pledge to the Provisionals. Any strengthening of these suspicions could unleash a new round of violence, this time by Protestant terrorists.

As Mr. Rees walks between the two sects, he can take some comfort from what appears to be a marked change in the IRA's public image. The movement's political front, Sinn Fein, is beginning to sound more like an orthodox aspirant for power than a cover for terrorists.

Sinn Fein's president, Rory O'Brady, tells callers that his organization expects to "emerge as a political force" if the peace holds. Even now, he says, Sinn Fein is thinking about taking part in the vote that Mr. Rees has planned for the spring.

Ulster will then elect delegates to a convention charged with drawing up a new constitution for the province and Sinn Fein is considering whether to run candidates of its own instead of following its customary practice of boycotting the vote.

Political Role  
One of the movement's most romantic figures is David O'Connell, who delights in holding press conferences to flaunt his immunity from police, who are hunting him. Mr. O'Connell is usually described as the IRA's chief of staff or top military commander. But now Sinn Fein leaders bill him as a vice-president of their legal organization, another sign of the new stress on political action. "In any continuing peace situation," Mr. O'Brady says, Mr. O'Connell's "role would be primarily political."

In the same way, Mrs. Maire Drumm, the militant Belfast woman who is Sinn Fein's best known vice-president, urges London to pay more attention to her group. "We want direct contacts," she says. "We want even serve as messengers" to the IRA's military commanders.

Up to now, the British government has insisted that it would not bargain directly with the IRA in any form and cease-fire messages have been carried back and forth by a group of Protestant clergyman. Mrs. Drumm wants Sinn Fein's status subordinated to pay more attention to her group. "We want direct contacts," she says. "We want even serve as messengers" to the IRA's military commanders.

Throughout the crisis, Sinn Fein has carefully avoided any attacks on Mr. Rees or the British. Instead, it has aimed its fire at the Dublin government of Premier Liam Cosgrave.

"Dublin is queering the pitch," Mr. O'Brady complains, because it refuses to allow visitors or gift packages for jailed IRA men who have taken part in prison riots and because it continues to arrest IRA leaders such as Kevin Mallon, who was seized Wednesday.

Protestant Suspicion  
The Cosgrave regime shares the Ulster Protestant suspicion of the IRA's turn to peace. Dublin sees it as an expedient to regain lost support in Catholic communities and time to rebuild the IRA's crippled forces.

But the central point is that, for now at least, the IRA has

made a shift, substituting Dublin for London as the source of evil. Whether the truce will last depends heavily on how the IRA treats the statement that Mr. Rees is due to make in Parliament next week. Ulster's Catholic politicians are strongly urging him to announce the release of a large number of detainees—the more than 500 men and women imprisoned as suspected terrorists who have never been charged or tried. The Northern Ireland minister is likely to free some but he may not be ready to make more than another token gesture.

Offices of USIS  
Are Bombed in  
Eritrean Capital  
ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 10 (AP).—A hand grenade exploded outside the U.S. Information Service Office in Asmara on Wednesday, causing damage but no casualties, authorities said.

Last month, a bomb blew out the windows of the USIS office in Addis Ababa.

The explosion was one of three Wednesday night in Asmara, capital of troubled Eritrea province. The other bomb exploded in a street outside the city.

Observers believe the blasts were set off by the Eritrean Liberation Front, which has fought a 12-year battle for Eritrean independence. The new military government in Addis Ababa says the regime of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie was Eritrea's real enemy.

The guerrillas issued a communiqué in Cairo yesterday condemning what they called "atrocities recently committed in Eritrea by the colonialist Ethiopian troops." It reiterated Eritrea's right to total independence.

Head-On Crash Kills 2  
MILAN, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP).—The highway patrol says that a 76-year-old man and his 74-year-old sister-in-law were killed when their cars collided. The patrol said that the accident occurred when the man was driving on the wrong side of the road.

Kissinger to Put  
Key Aide in Job  
As Congress Links  
Year  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked an aide, Robert C. McLaughlin, to become his top official with Congress.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to make the announcement soon. The appointment of Mr. McLaughlin, who now holds the title of chief of staff, is a move to strengthen the administration's relations with Congress.

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## The Fall of Phuoc Binh

Phuoc Binh may well be one of those heretofore obscure place names that becomes emblematic of a new and critical stage of the Vietnam war. A town 75 miles north of Saigon, Phuoc Binh is the first provincial capital, in the first whole province, to be captured by Communist forces not only since the Vietnam "cease-fire" of Jan. 27, 1973, but since the general fighting began in Vietnam in the early 1960s. Until mid-1974, Hanoi and the Viet Cong had concentrated their military efforts on sorting out gray areas and, in addition, regaining areas taken by Saigon after the cease-fire. But in mid-1974, in order to aggravate President Thieu's already heavy economic and political woes, they extended operations in the rice-growing Mekong Delta and elsewhere to stretch his forces thin. That left the Thieu forces vulnerable to just such rather limited local attacks as has now cost him Phuoc Binh. President Thieu, no doubt wisely, expects more.

Whether the Ford administration anticipated this pattern is uncertain. But it seems determined to use the fall of Phuoc Binh as the clinching argument to pry more military aid for Saigon out of Congress. For fiscal 1975, Congress authorized \$1 billion (\$1.4 billion was requested) but appropriated \$700 million, a figure about equal to what was actually spent in 1974. With apparent American consent, however, Saigon has been spending in 1975 at the annual rate of \$1 million. The administration is now preparing to seek a supplemental \$300 million. It evidently will argue that the principal reason Phuoc Binh fell was that Congress had reduced aid and that unless more money is provided at once, Saigon may fall too.

The new Congress is widely expected to be even less sympathetic than the last to President Thieu. But although President Ford cannot help but regret that one of his first approaches to the new Congress will take the form of a pitched battle over Vietnam aid, there is good reason to think he will make the try. We hope the Congress will listen, and question, carefully. We continue to feel

that the way the United States handles the end game in Vietnam is important. The Congress, in weighing aid, should do so with an idea in mind of where it hopes the United States will come out. It should understand that some of the consequences of Washington's being seen—fairly or not—to be letting Mr. Thieu go could involve a certain turmoil and reorientation at home and a certain devaluing of American credibility abroad. It should let Mr. Thieu go only if it believes, after deliberations, that more is to be gained than lost.

The administration ought to understand, however, that it only hurts its own chances if its approach to Congress on Vietnam is limited to or centered on a request for military aid. Perhaps the administration is privately resigned to seeing Mr. Thieu, who for good or ill personifies the American investment in Vietnam, depart the scene. Perhaps the administration figures to put the blame, if there is blame, on Congress, on the Democrats or on "liberals" and "neo-isolationists." But we doubt it. We think Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger are extremely serious about Vietnam.

In that case, they will surely want to accompany their request for aid with other gestures that indicate not only their sensitivity to the Congress but their positive interest in moving away from war in Vietnam. Specifically, the President and his secretary of state should report what the United States is doing to induce President Thieu to fulfill that part of the Paris peace accords which calls on him to join the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government in a National Council of Reconciliation that would organize elections for a new South Vietnamese government. And they should report what new diplomatic initiatives are under way with the Soviet Union and China to limit the further flow of weapons to both sides of the battlefield. In such a broad-gauged approach, we believe, lies a position that would do a great deal for harmony in Washington as well as for peace in Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Judge Sirica's Mercy

In ordering the release from prison of three major participants in the Watergate scandals, Judge John Sirica has wisely exercised his right to temper justice with mercy. The three—John Dean 3d, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder—having served respectively four, six and seven months in prison, had routinely appealed for a reduction of their sentences. While all of them, and particularly Dean, initially had been deeply involved in the White House conspiracy, they subsequently cooperated fully with the special prosecutor and the court. Indeed, Dean played a key role in exposing the White House cover-up, and he provided crucial testimony in the recent trials of former President Richard Nixon's top aides in Judge Sirica's U.S. District Court.

Since the judge turned aside all questions about the motivation of his order, the surprising move can only be explained by guesswork. It is easy to believe that the carefully documented litany in his courtroom of

the sordid conduct of Mr. Nixon himself and his top aides may have persuaded Judge Sirica that wrongdoing in the lower echelons merited greater leniency. In view of Judge Sirica's laudable determination to get at the full truth of Watergate, it is also possible that his remission of the sentences may act as an inducement to those yet to be tried or sentenced and to help the special prosecutor with pending cases, thus completing the national housecleaning.

While the decision to release the three men seems entirely commendable, as no further purpose would have been served by keeping them in jail, Judge Sirica would be well advised to explain his order with a fuller statement than he has yet made. The Watergate cases are inextricably intertwined with the American people's search for a new trust in their institutions. A better public understanding of the law therefore is preferable to mysterious justice, even when compassionate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Food or Promises

As a prelude to the World Food Conference in Rome last fall, there was a period of intense public interest in problems of hunger and possible famine. After Rome, public attention shifted to other issues and, ominously, the administration's attention seems to have shifted with it.

One of the clear agreements reached at Rome was that there was a 5-to-7-billion-ton food gap to be met in South Asia this year. After Rome, Father Theodore Hesburgh, writing on behalf of an interdenominational group of deeply concerned private citizens, wrote to President Ford urging that 1975 aid shipments be increased to help meet that need. On Dec. 9, the President assured Father Hesburgh that the U.S. government would do its part and said, "Although I am not now able to give you a final determination on this year's food aid program, I am

exploring all means of meeting humanitarian needs abroad and I will make a decision soon."

That was a month ago, and no decision has been made yet. The time of greatest need is hard upon the countries of South Asia and the logistics of delivering assistance are complex and time consuming. Moreover, the administration's dawdling is impeding Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's UN emergency program because the fulfillment of the European Economic Community's pledge of aid is partially contingent upon action by the United States.

If President Ford does not act in the immediate future to increase American food aid, he might just as well announce that he and Secretary Kissinger don't really mean what they said when they promised last year to help feed hungry people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Forgotten War?

A forgotten war is going on in Indochina: forgotten by the Americans, the self-styled defenders of the free world, who when they came back home at last two years ago made people believe that they left a house in order after their passage; forgotten also by the West, concerned with more spectacular conflicts in any case nearer and more dangerous for its immediate security. Nobel

Peace Prize winner Henry Kissinger will celebrate in a few days the second anniversary of the Paris accords and of the cease-fire in South Vietnam and reminisce the superb operation in domestic politics thanks to which his President Richard Nixon could bring the GIs back home, make people believe he had made peace, and make himself be triumphantly re-elected as president.

—From *Le Quotidien* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1900

PARIS.—Not only is England feeling the pinch of a "coal famine," but now France and Italy are suffering, and suffering badly. The war has made a heavy demand upon English stores, and now those of France, too, have been well nigh exhausted by the abnormal withdrawals due to the present world situation and also, alas, due to strikes.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1925

NEW YORK.—Estelle Taylor, the motion-picture actress, was granted a divorce today from the former Philadelphia hotel clerk whom she married in 1918. This now makes her free to wed Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight champion of the world, to whom she has been reportedly engaged and to whom her name has longed been romantically linked.

## Letter

### A Parable

Since time immemorial parables have been used successfully to convey truths and moral lessons to humanity.

Maybe Doctor Kissinger should narrate the following one to the Arabs:

"The inmates of a nut-house, to kill time, played poker all day long, using their trousers buttons as chips. One of them, a skillful player, eventually won all the chips, and his companions had to walk around in their great embarrassment—holding up, uncomfortably and ridiculously, their pants with their hands."

"However, short of buttons, the card game necessarily stopped, and the big winner became restless and depressed with the long tedious hours of the day."

"He decided, therefore, to return all the buttons to his bankrupt playmates, and so resume the game."

WILLIAM PASSIGLI,  
Minusio/11, Switzerland.

### Liquidity Woes

To the extent that companies have liquidity problems—need infusions of capital—because they have been mismanaged, or because they are making a product that people do not want (or at a price people do not want to pay), cheap RFC loans would save companies that should fail. As Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., tartly says, an RFC would be grand device "for protecting buggy-whip manufacturers."

To the extent (and it is substantial) that government policies are to blame for widespread illiquidity in the private sector, a new RFC would be just another instance of the disease (the government) trying to be the cure.

Excessive taxation and regulation, combined with made-in-Washington inflation, have helped reduce corporate retained earnings (in real dollars) to 30 per cent of what they were 10 years

ago. So corporations' retained earnings are inadequate, and capital investment (on average, it takes \$30,000 of investment to provide one job in manufacturing) is inadequate.

And government spending policies, which recently have made it unusually costly for businesses to raise funds by borrowing in the capital market, are about to make it much worse.

Government borrowing to finance recent deficits has distorted and depleted the capital market. For example, in 1973 borrowing by the U.S. Treasury and other federal agencies absorbed 62 per cent of the capital market. But recent deficits, although they were intolerably large, look almost insignificant when compared with the monster deficits that are about to engulf us.

A tidal wave of red ink is rolling toward us. The next two and a half years probably will produce deficits totaling more than \$100 billion. Government borrowing to finance these deficits will shove up interest rates and dry up private capital sources.

The business community knows this, and is scrambling to do its borrowing quickly. That is why there is a record gusher of corporate new bond issues this month. But it is unrealistic to expect the politicians to reduce the size of the anticipated deficits; so it is unrealistic to think the private sector can escape a worsening liquidity crisis.

The sensible way to restore business liquidity is to cut business taxes and government borrowing (spending) substantially.

But the Democratic party (the National Committee; the Kansas City mini-convention; the Senate Democratic Caucus) prefers an RFC—which would mean still more government borrowing.

The Democrats confront Congress and they, like Republicans, are

terrified that Lockheed, Penn Central, and Pan Am are just the first of a long line of corporations that will crawl up Capitol Hill to beg for subsidies (cheap loans and loan guarantees).

### Grumpy

Congress has no objection in principle to such subsidies. But the public is getting grumpy about them. So Congress would like a new RFC to do the subsidizing out of the limelight.

Resurrection of the RFC by Congress would be tantamount to an economic "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution." It would be a vast delegation of discretionary power to bureaucrats who would, in effect, legislate. They would make important decisions about the disposition of public money, dispensing substantial subsidies to "deserving" businesses.

Many congressmen and senators of both parties like this idea. If they couldn't cede legislative responsibility to other government agencies, they could not find time to give bold speeches denouncing various "usurpations" of their power.

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## Logical—Not Zero—Growth

By C.L. Sulzberger

ROME.—Intellectual promoters of the so-called Club of Rome attracted a good deal of attention two years ago with their initial slogan of "zero growth," blaming many of contemporary life's economic and social ills upon excessive adulation of a continually zooming gross national product.

Fortunately the shallowness of this analysis is now widely appreciated. The "zealots" or "zero growth" advocates are starting to lose out to those who favor a modified, more logical continued growth, adjusted to mankind's needs, rather than a total freeze. A typical example of this more rational approach may be found in the instance of A. H. Boerma, the shrewd, efficient Dutchman who heads the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization here. What Boerma wants is not less growth but more growth—more growth attuned to the requirements of a world faced with ever-increasing problems of food production and distribution.

### 'False Ideas'

"I am not a member of the Club of Rome," he says, "but I feel they are overdoing it. They have developed a structure of illogic based on false ideas and which leads to the nonsensical concept of zero growth. We must grow—and continue to do so, but we must do so rightly."

"The trouble is that the nations of the world haven't yet worked out a way of long-range international planning. Thus, for example, there is no doubt that the Western nations live too well and must sacrifice more."

"They should reduce the output of their unneeded, non-essential goods, while at the same time more than counterbalancing this with an increase in essential goods. For us, which is to say FAO, that means primarily more food, more means of distributing it and more fertilizers."

Boerma points out that food has become the major import item of developing countries. Now they buy 30 million tons of grains annually; 10 years hence the figure will have risen to 80 million tons. But the developing nations simply won't be able to pay for that.

Because of this bleak fact, he feels the highest priority must now be given to producing more food in developing lands, even if they can never become wholly self-sufficient, so at least they will have somewhat larger stocks available. Poverty—rather than lack of production—remains their greatest current problem. They are simply too poor to buy what they need abroad.

Nor has any national or international organization yet come up with a novel way of enhancing the purchasing power of underdeveloped lands. The latter seem to be retreating rapidly from purely prestige projects like airlines and large stadiums which featured their first years of independence. But they still need foreign investment and expertise if they are to improve themselves appreciably.

And, unfortunately, almost every endeavor to work out an effective means to provide such aid founders on the disagreement of statesmen on how societies should be internationally planned. Whenever discussions approach that point, world leaders resort to waffling.

The energy crisis has had an inescapable effect on the food crisis, helping exacerbate a fertilizer shortage that had arisen artificially, greatly increasing distribution costs. Moreover, hard-pressed industrial countries are stinging about helping their poorer brethren.

Boerma thinks one important requirement is that petroleum dollars should at least to some degree be recycled Westward through developing countries. If such a formula is employed, Saudi Arabia could help ease starving Bangladesh.

The difficulty is that, overall costs must always be taken into account on any particular food program. Thus hydroponics (farming the sea) or desert cultivation may locally be feasible in parts of the Middle East but less practicable economically than major food production in Brazil.

Boerma acknowledges that in a strange sense the sudden explosion of a massive global problem of nourishment may be part of the cost of peace. We are now being forced to pay. During all previous epochs of history, major war—with its resultant mass destruction of life and effect on the population and ecological balance—had always to be considered. Perhaps, because of universal fear of nuclear weapons, this consideration no longer exists.

Will time ultimately prove that this was at the philosophical heart of the nourishment crisis now facing the world? It would be a pity if such were the conclusion: because the big military nations spend \$320 billion annually on arms right now and only 5 per cent of that amount, set aside for the kind of "logical growth" Boerma wants, could produce miracles.

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## 'A Tidal Wave of Red Ink'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—The Reconstruction Finance Corp. was a bad idea whose time came in 1932 and departed in 1953. Now this idea is slouching toward Congress to be born again.

The RFC lent public money at artificially cheap rates to founding businesses. Launched by a reluctant Herbert Hoover, who wanted its activities strictly circumscribed and its life limited to two years, it was expanded by an enthusiastic Franklin Roosevelt and became one of the principal devices by which the New Deal failed to cure the Depression.

Indeed, the original RFC is a symbol of the New Deal's futile attempts to revive the economy by slinking the government's 10 thumbs into it. And a new RFC would be an instrument either for saving businesses that do not deserve to be saved, or for helping businesses that should be helped by more fundamental changes of government economic policies.

To the extent that companies have liquidity problems—need infusions of capital—because they have been mismanaged, or because they are making a product that people do not want (or at a price people do not want to pay), cheap RFC loans would save companies that should fail. As Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., tartly says, an RFC would be grand device "for protecting buggy-whip manufacturers."

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# Rebels Defied Truce

## Rhodesia Suspends Release of Black Political Prisoners

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—The Rhodesian government announced today that it has suspended the release of black political prisoners because of the guerrilla campaign against the regime.

The minister of justice, Lawrence Mazarire, said a month-old cease-fire agreement has not been honored. The nationalists had threatened to call off the guerrillas in exchange for the freedom of black prisoners.

Mr. Mazarire said the government has not stopped the guerrillas from attacking the decision not to release prisoners. He said the guerrillas are still active in the Rhodesia Herald.

He said 330 blacks remain in prison after 69 had been freed.

Prime Minister Ian Smith's office said the government is not prepared to release the prisoners until the guerrillas stop their attacks.

The acting president of the African National Council, Elliott Gubbah, said he wanted to study the implications of the government's move. The ANC has scheduled a meeting of its newly formed Central Committee Sunday to discuss strategy for the constitutional conference.

"Not only have the terrorists failed to obey explicit instructions to cease hostilities," Mr. Mazarire said, "they have increased their activities in some areas. Under these circumstances, I am quite definitely not letting any more (detainees) out at the moment."

He said pamphlets printed in neighboring Zambia were being circulated in the operational areas, urging guerrillas to continue fighting.

"Their contents were violent and racist," Mr. Mazarire said. Mr. Smith announced the cease-fire on Dec. 11, after talks in Lusaka, Zambia, led to the agreement. In the negotiations, the three black Rhodesian guerrilla groups agreed to unite under the flag of the African National Council, which has no military arm, to prepare a united front for any conference.

**Uganda Names Woman Envoy To Holy See**

**ROME, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—Bernadette Olowo, Uganda's ambassador to Bonn, has been named as Uganda's representative to the Vatican, becoming the first woman ambassador to the Holy See, the Vatican Embassy in Bonn said yesterday.

Miss Olowo will present her credentials later this month, the embassy said. The Vatican has hitherto refused to accept women diplomats.

Earlier this week, President Walter Ssemu accredited the 27-year-old diplomat as Uganda's ambassador here, making her the youngest top-ranking diplomat to the country.

Miss Olowo, who had served as third secretary in the Bonn embassy since July, will continue to reside in West Germany, the embassy said.

**Oil Labor Union Clears Contract Offer by Gulf Co.**

**DENVER, Jan. 10 (AP).**—The oil workers' union approved a contract offer from Gulf Oil Corp. today, ending a strike against the nation's oil companies.

The offer raises wages 26.8 percent over two years.

Traditionally, once the union accepts an offer from an oil company, wages and other benefit issues are considered settled and the other oil companies follow the contract pattern.

The contracts of the 62,000 oil workers of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union expired at midnight Tuesday and a walkout had been threatened for yesterday evening.

Union president A.F. Groshorn said that, other oil companies probably will not make contract proposals for several days.

"The ingredients of the Gulf settlement will be applied as uniformly as they can be to the other contract negotiations," Mr. Groshorn said.

He did not rule out strikes against companies that do not meet the Gulf contract.

**Tornadoes Kill 4 In Town in Miss.**

**MOONSBIE, Miss., Jan. 10 (AP).**—Tornadoes hit several area schools, a shopping center and a residential section of MoonSBie early today. At least four persons were killed and about 100 injured, hospital officials said.

Five of the victims were in a department store which collapsed when a twister tore across the shopping center. Rescue workers tonight were digging through the rubble in damaged areas.

Officials said most of the schoolchildren apparently escaped serious injury, although they could not say immediately whether any children were among the dead.

**Soft Crash Landing**

**ANKARA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).**—A Spanish DC-3 cargo plane carrying a load of eggs crash-landed at Ankara's Esenboga Airport last night. There were no casualties and not an egg was broken, airport sources said today.

**French Air Force Jet Crashes, Killing Two**

**MONTE-DE-MARSAN, France, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—A Mirage-III fighter-bomber crashed last night in a forest in southwestern France, military authorities said today.

They said that the two members of the crew were killed in the accident and that an inquiry is under way to determine its cause.

The plane had taken off from the Saint-Dizier Air Force Base, 200 kilometers east of Paris, to perform a bombing exercise over the forest near this Landes Department town, officials said.



UNSEASONAL CALM—Children admiring a couple of swans wading in water on embankment of Vitava River in Prague. It is very unusual to see them at this time of year but perhaps because of the mild winter they are nesting near a bridge.

### 3 Officers, 13 Policemen Accused

## Greeks Describe Tortures in Junta's Jails

**By Steven V. Roberts**

**ATHENS, Jan. 10 (NYT).**—The military government that ruled Greece for more than seven years regularly inflicted physical and mental torture on its political prisoners, according to numerous accounts now being made public. Three army officers and 13 policemen have been accused of abusing prisoners and are now awaiting trial.

Torture is a sensitive subject here and there was a loud outcry recently when a student on the island of Euboea charged that he had been beaten in a local police station for writing leftist slogans in public. Critics of Premier Konstantinos Karamanlis say the incident indicates that the government has not moved fast enough to purge remnants of the military regime, which collapsed in July during the Cyprus crisis.

Five years ago, the European Commission on Human Rights, a quasi-judicial international tribunal, reported that torture was an "administrative practice" in Greece. But while the junta ruled here, most witnesses were too frightened of reprisals to talk about their experiences.

In recent months, however, many former prisoners have told of savage beatings, electric-shock treatment, forced executions and a wide range of other harassments. These accounts have been verified by several former military policemen who refused to participate in torture. One of them, Dimitrios Stalkos, said that recruits would often be lectured by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides, the head of the military police.

"He used to say that what the mind and the soul were to the human being, the military police was to the revolution and to Greece," Mr. Stalkos, 24, now an insurance salesman, said. "What he was saying was that the mind and soul of Greece was violence."

Torture in Greece was conducted by the secret police or Asphala, and the military police, or ESA. The purpose at first seemed to be getting information. But the torture was additionally meant to intimidate those who suffered it and those who heard about it. "The military police wanted people to know," Mr. Stalkos said, "that if you went to ESA, you could be paralyzed by the beatings."

Some victims detected an element of vengeance in their treatment. The whole security apparatus was rooted in the belief that Greece was threatened by Communism.

"These people were trained, or brainwashed, to believe that we were the enemy," said Stephanos Poulos, a student of architecture who was released in July after five months' imprisonment. "They had been told that Communists kill and, since we were all presented as Communists, they concluded we were out to kill them."

After the military take-over of 1967, torture seemed particularly brutal when directed at dissident military officers. Anastasios Minis, a retired lieutenant colonel in the Greek Air Force, was arrested in 1972 for plotting bombs as a public protest against the regime. In a diary he smuggled out of Greece, Gen. Minis tells how he spent 11 days standing up inside a small green circle on the floor. If he tried to sit or lean against the wall, he was beaten.

This account has been confirmed by Mr. Stalkos, who was assigned to watch Gen. Minis. Gen. Minis had already been standing for two days when Mr. Stalkos first saw him. As Mr. Stalkos recalls:

"His body was completely black from the beatings and something had happened in his chest so he couldn't breathe regularly. The next day he was even worse. His legs and feet were so swollen that his pants legs had torn and the flesh was falling over his shoe tops. But he was still trying to stand up straight."

One of the worst aspects was psychological torture, said Spyros Kousaris, a student, who had helped organize demonstrations against the regime at the Polytechnic. "You were in a very small cell, with a very dim light, and all night you could hear loud beatings and screams. Some were real and some were on tape recordings. They would play the tapes all night so we couldn't get any sleep."

**Greek Economic Measures**

**ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).**—The government today announced new economic measures to reduce a balance-of-payments deficit caused by rising fuel prices and higher defense expenditures resulting from Greece breaking military links with NATO.

The year 1975 will be a year of retrenchment and austerity, Premier Karamanlis said after a Cabinet meeting approved the measures. The measures include a new system of taxation aimed at the higher income brackets.

## Friends Advise Sakharov to Cut Protests

By Peter Osmon

**MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (WP).**—For several years, the Soviet authorities have been trying to silence Andrei Sakharov but lately even some of the famed dissident physicist's friends have been advising him not to protest so much.

In the beginning, every time Mr. Sakharov spoke, the event was major news, headlined in the Western press and beamed back to the Soviet Union on Western radio stations. Now it seems that almost daily Mr. Sakharov's name is attached to a pronouncement on behalf of an aggrieved Russian, a would-be German or Jewish emigrant, Baptists, Crimean Tatars and displaced Baltic peoples.

Recently, these petitions have been getting less attention and some are ignored altogether. Perhaps, it has been suggested to Mr. Sakharov, as a matter of public relations, he should conserve his indignation.

But the very idea is repugnant to the physicist, whose placid manner, stooped shoulders and weary smiles have always masked his outrage.

"How, I ask you, can I not speak out for these people?" he exclaimed more than once in the course of a long conversation this week at the cramped, two-room Moscow apartment where he lives with his wife, her mother, often his stepchildren and occasionally itinerant dissidents unable to find another place to stay.

Where Can They Turn?

"For every crime, there must be a reaction," he said. "We cannot let some injustices go by. Each of them is important. Where can people turn in this land?"

And so, if the complaint appears valid, Mr. Sakharov will compose an open letter—most take him several hours, because he is a slow writer—to the Soviet leaders, the KGB (security police) or just to Western correspondents. What effect, if any, these declarations have is difficult to say, but they are a form of assistance for those who feel they have no other hope.

**French Narcotics Boss Gets 16-Year Term**

**MARSEILLES, Jan. 10 (AP).**—Joseph Marro, 57, described by police as one of the financiers behind the French connection heroin traffic to the United States, was sentenced today to 16 years in prison for drug trafficking.

Marro also was ordered to pay a 10-million-franc (\$2.7 million) fine and an additional sum of about \$9 million, the equivalent of four times the value of the merchandise seized in connection with his arrest. He was also banned from the Marseilles area for five years after his release from prison.

**Swiss Give Up Hope For 2 Missing Skiers**

**LIDDES, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (Reuters).**—Police said today that a British teacher and a French nurse, missing since they set off to ski on New Year's Eve, had probably been struck by an avalanche or frozen to death.

Police and mountain guides, assisted by a helicopter and trained dogs, yesterday searched mountainous terrain in this area, but found no trace of the missing skiers.

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## THEATER IN LONDON

## Scottish Orange, Green... and Red

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 10 (REX).—The recent and heartening surge of dramatic activity in Scotland continues. Hector MacMillan's "The Sash," now at the Hampstead Theatre Club, is in the tradition of such plays as Roddy MacMillan's "The Bevelers," George Bystin's "Kong Lives," and Bill Bryden's "Willie Rough" and "Benny Lynch" (and it is about time the latter followed the rest to London). That is to say, it is a vigorous proletarian play, full of a rough vitality and a close realistic observation of life as it is actually lived.

It is also political, although a moment of overdidacticism comes after the play has finished as the actors take their curtain calls. The subject is topical enough: the sectarian battle of life—Protestant versus Catholic—as experienced by the Scottish working classes and, by implication, the Irish.

The central character, Bill MacWilliam, is an unthinking Orangeman, a rabid, drunken supporter of King Billy and all that he has come to stand for.

## U.S. Parks Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Gary Everhardt, the superintendent of Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., will be the new director of the National Park Service, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton announced yesterday. He succeeds Ronald Walker, who resigned Jan. 1.

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He is plagued by his son Cameron, who refuses to accompany him on the annual march through the city, and an Irish Catholic neighbor, who is just as entrenched in her own bigotry. It is his beliefs that give his life meaning and he closes his mind to reason with the remark "You don't question the belief you took in with your mother's milk."

Mr. MacWilliam's play is somewhat crudely conceived in character and plot, being in the popular tradition of melodrama. But his insight into MacWilliam is subtler than the surrounding ruminations, particularly in his uneasy relationship with his son, a mixture of masculine pride and obsequiousness. He is able to show the old man's intransigent bigotry, his cunning use of patriotism to justify the seduction of a young girl, as well as allowing him a humanity and dignity in his refusal to accept any sort of defeat.

## Wounded Lion

The play is extremely well acted, with Andrew Kerr giving a splendidly tough performance as MacWilliam, roaring defiance like a wounded lion. There is excellent support, too, from Christopher Conner as his son and Doreen Cameron as a young girl bred into bigotry. Mr. Kerr and the author direct well, making most of the coarse and lively wit and humor.

During the curtain calls, Mr. Kerr turns his back on the audience before turning to shout an appeal for unity—"The worker's flag is not orange or green, but red." It is a measure of the local success of the work that, when the play was performed in Glasgow, the audience rose as the man sang "The Red Flag" in English, and the call was greeted with polite, puzzled applause.

"The Sash," for all its faults, has a health and vigor about it

that was lacking in Caryl Churchill's treatment of a similar theme, "Objections to Sex and Violence," at the Royal Court.

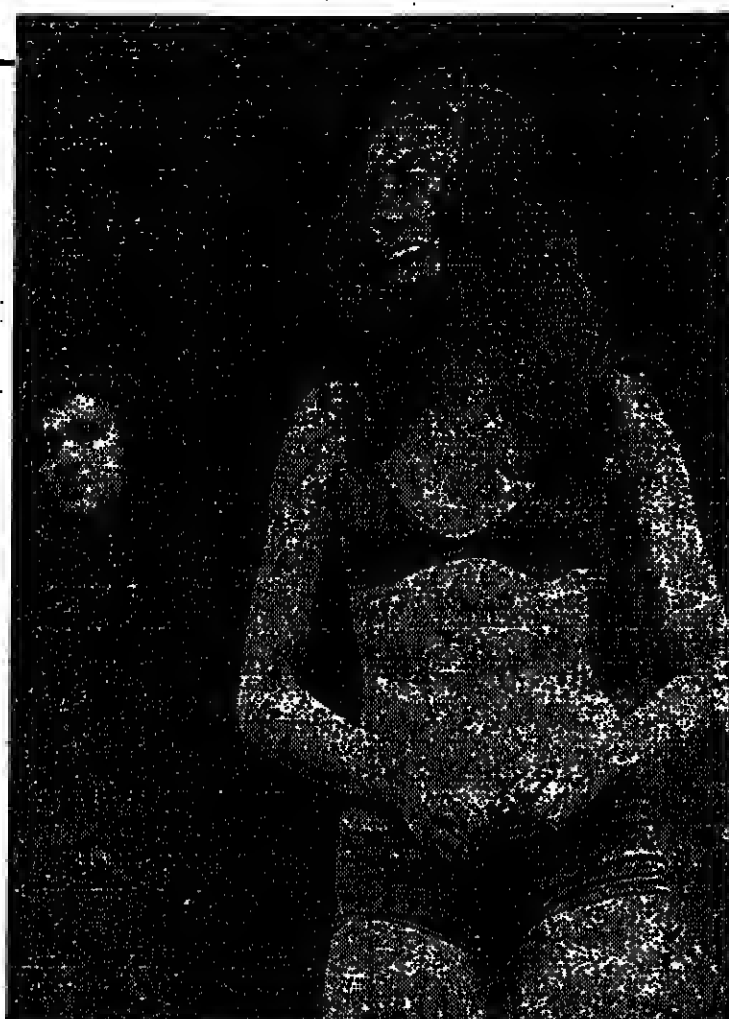
The latter play circles cautiously around the subject of terrorism, as a gathering of disparate people—a repressed middle-aged couple, a muddled old lady trying to recapture a past moment of happiness, a conventional young couple—circle around a girl who has achieved some sort of liberation. She feels sexually free and, instead of suppressing her anger at social injustices, is ready to act violently to change the situation. The others are alternately repelled and fascinated by her willingness to act, titillated by the thought of violence.

The action takes place in a vacuum or, rather, an isolated beach where the characters can talk unencumbered by their normal environment. But the result is a great deal of desultory chat, some of it stimulating, but little of it revealing. Miss Churchill's revolutionary, despite a sharp performance from Rosemary McHale, remains obscure to the end.

## Struggling for Laughs

At the New London, "Déjà Revue," an anthology of some of the best revue numbers of the past 30 or so years, is occasionally amusing although it in no way revives a dead theatrical form. What it does show is how much the success of revue depended not on material—which even here is often weak—but on the style of the performer. Several times there is an excellent match—Anna Dawson injecting sex into railroad station announcements, Sheila Hancock struggling with a top heavy headpiece—but often the performers are visibly struggling for laughs.

At the Shaw Theatre, there is an excellent if stolid revival of Harold Pinter's "The Birthday Party," which ran for a week at



Rosemary McHale in "Objections to Sex and Violence."

its first London production in 1958. It is still easy to see why it met with hostility for its obtrusive symbolism and obscurity and an atmosphere of undefined menace.

It does display Pinter's ear for the nuances of conversation, his obsession with the tenacity of everyday life, the peculiarities of accepted routines and the outlines of much of existence. And the action itself, as the mysterious Stanley, holed up in a shabby boarding house, is menaced and removed by five strangers, exerts a strong grip on the mind. Kevin Billington's direction plods a bit, but there are

fine performances from John Alderton as Stanley and Anna Wing as his befuddled, benign landlady.

## Paris Sees 'Black Hat' Ceremony

By Irving Marder

PARIS, Jan. 10 (REX).—The big, elegantly lit hall in the garish new hotel was nearly full, but it did not seem crowded because most of the occupants were sitting cross-legged on the floor. Along one side, chairs had been provided for several dozen middle-aged and elderly people. Ole and Hannah Nydahl, a young Danish couple, were chatting with an American visitor who spat out beside them, knees creaking.

"Yes," said Nydahl, whose excellent English is enlivened by a Scandinavian lilt, "it's deep... very deep. And, after all, you don't see many Buddhists nowadays..."

A sudden fanfare, on brass Tibetan horns, filled the room and we all scrambled to our feet. A portly man, in a saffron robe with one shoulder bare, entered on the arms of a half-dozen monks and with their help slowly ascended a throne on the dais. On his head there was a bright red, pyramidal covering, with ear flaps. His broad, flatish face was impressive. It was not, indeed, the Buddha himself, but one of his earthly kinsmen: His Holiness the 16th Gyalwa Karmapa, spiritual leader of the Kagyupa school of Tibetan Buddhism—and, in the eyes of his followers, the 16th reincarnation of a Buddhist holy man born in Tibet around 1120.

In his present incarnation, the Gyalwa Karmapa was born in 1923. All Buddhists—as explained by Ole Nydahl, who is himself a Buddhist layman—regard themselves as reincarnations. But the "high jamas," such as His Holiness, differ in that they are conscious of all their previous incarnations and indeed before their "death"—there is, of course, no permanent death in Buddhist theology—specify the time and place of their reincarnation.

## To Spread the Light

The Gyalwa Karmapa has come to Paris to preside over a Buddhist rite rarely seen in the West—the Ceremony of the Black Hat. In the eyes of the devout, high lamas such as the Gyalwa Karmapa possess spiritual powers of such intensity that their heads are encircled by an "aura"—much like the halo of Christian belief. This aura takes the form of a blackish, ectoplasmic substance ("Yes, I have seen it," Ole said). But for the benefit of those whose faith is not quite strong enough, a black headress has been constructed. It is this that His Holiness wears at ceremonies such as last night's, in order to spread the light beyond the immediate circle of initiates.

Another purpose of the gathering was to welcome newcomers into the Buddhist faith. This step consists merely of bowing before the Gyalwa Karmapa and repeating one's new Buddhist name, which is inscribed on a slip of

## MUSIC IN FRANKFURT

## 'Tosca' With Some Original Ideas

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, Jan. 10 (REX).—"Tosca," with its action fixed in time and place, does not much lend itself to novel presentation, but the Frankfurt Opera's new production offers some original and sensible staging ideas from Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, backed by the tastefully controlled musical leadership of Christoph von Dohnanyi.

As usual, Ponnelle is his own designer, and his first-act set is both stunning to the eye—a lavishly detailed full-length view of the church of Sant'Andrea della Valle seen from behind the high altar—and eminently practical. Cavaradossi's working area does not seem to occupy the whole sanctuary, as it often does, but is merely a scaffolding to one side on which he and Tosca can be discreetly affectionate. The set effectively cuts the stage into foreground and background areas, giving Scarpia space to soliloquize on his lust for Tosca without being swamped—vocally or physically—by the choral phalanx of the Te Deum.

Ponnelle's opulent second-act setting underlines Scarpia's sensuality, and like the first act is full of decorative detail. The walls of the room seem to be made of dark marble and the double doors of solid oak. Very sensibly indeed, Tosca does not wait for Scarpia to advance on her, but reads over his shoulder until the putative ladies-passer has been signed, then lets him have it between the scapulae, leaving him slumped over his unfinished meal. After that, Tosca clears out with as much dispatch as the music will permit, dispensing with the pious hokum of the cross and candles.

Symbolic Touch But the staging—similar to the one Ponnelle did in San Francisco two seasons ago—is not without a symbolic touch or two to go along with Puccini's verismo. The door leading to Scarpia's torture chamber is decorated with a small crucifix and, opened, reveals chains hanging on the wall. Tosca, leaving at the end of Act II, has to open three sets of doors, the final one revealing a large portrait of the recently deceased police chief, looking as if he were about to have the last laugh. The final act is dominated by a rear view of the winged statue atop the Castel Sant'Angelo—hollow from the back and propped up by a catapulta scaffolding.

Maxim Schupfart was responsible for the handsome costumes that admirably supplemented Ponnelle's sets and conception—such as the luxurious robe that Scarpia wears in Act II, hastily exchanging it for his official haberdashery as the plot thickens.

Physically and vocally, the third performance, on Wednesday, was dominated by the Scarpia of Ingar Wixell, opulently sung—not barked or shouted—

and powerfully acted. Anja Silja has never produced an Italianate song, and the upper reaches of her vocal compass are not very attractive, but her somewhat metallic timbre can be exciting and she is a Tosca of gripping, if unorthodox, stage presence. Against these two high-voltage performers, Eduardo Alvarez—replacing an indisposed Cavaradossi—cut a pale figure.

The Orchestra

The orchestra, under Dohnanyi, played indistinctly, and the conductor was indulgent neither with himself nor the singers, making all of Puccini's points but not lingering on them.

Dohnanyi, who has been opera director in Frankfurt for several seasons—during which he has carried out consistently ambitious and interesting programs—has recently been designated Intendant (General manager) of the Hamburg State Opera, where he will take over in a couple of seasons.

His new post will give him greater scope to expand the abilities he has shown here, which besides conducting and administration, have lately included stage direction—he both conducted and staged a new production of "The Marriage of Figaro" here earlier this season. His Frankfurt plans are far from over, however, for later this season he will begin a centennial production of Wagner's "Ring" starting at the end with "Die Götterdämmerung."

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The orchestra, under Dohnanyi,







Continued on Page 10.



## Steel Executive Named To Be Volkswagen's Chairman

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Volkswagen's leading auto manufacturer, today picked a steel executive to be its chairman. The move is seen as a sign of the company's financial strength.

Schmecker, 53, has served for the past six years as chairman of Rheinmetall AG, a diversified complex of companies involved in shipbuilding, locomotives, petrochemicals and plastics. He was promoted to the position of chairman of the international business community through a complex and highly controversial process.

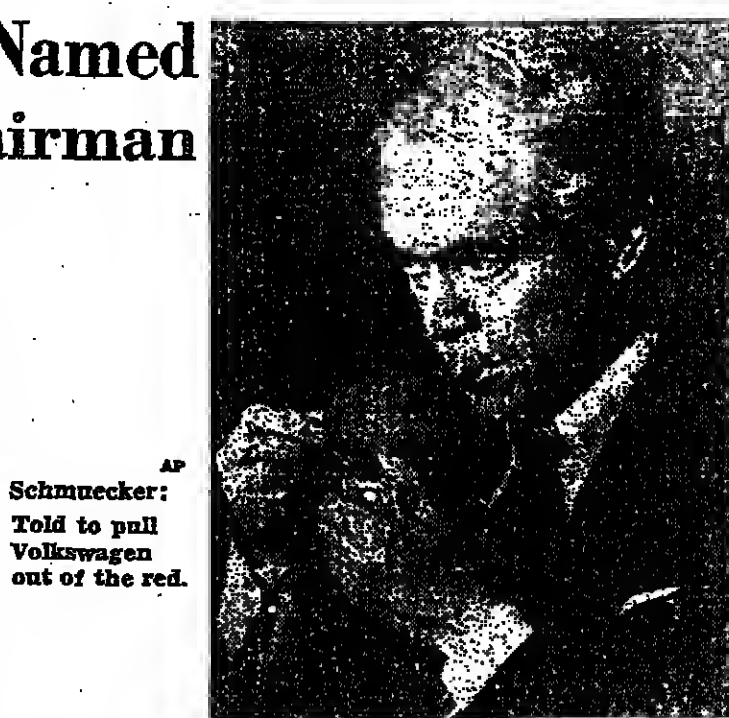
Schmecker also has considerable experience in the auto industry. Before going to Rheinmetall, he spent more than a decade with Ford's West German subsidiary and rose to become the firm's sales chief. Because of this background, he has been regarded in business circles as a front runner for the VW post ever since board chairman Rudolf Leiding announced last month that he was resigning after only three years in the job.

Although Mr. Leiding cited "health reasons," there were reports that he quit over policy differences with Volkswagen's supervisory board.

For years, Volkswagen's success in conquering foreign markets like the United States with its most famous product, the low-priced Beetle, had made it the symbol of West Germany's post-war economic resurgence.

More recently, however, its one-time dominance of the small-car field has been eroded by competition from Japan, by currency revaluations that have made German products more expensive in other countries and—most alarmingly—by the faltering into which the energy crisis and the general worldwide slump have thrown car sales.

Volkswagen's sales were down so drastically last year that the firm has had to curtail production, cut its labor force by offering workers bonuses to quit—and



Schmecker: Told to pull Volkswagen out of the red.

put the rest of its employees on a series of short-time weeks. It nevertheless is expected to show a loss of approximately \$200 million for 1974—the first loss in its history.

In turning to Mr. Schmecker, the supervisory board is known to have been impressed by his past record as an aggressive car salesman, by his success in working out Rheinmetall's internal difficulties and by his reputation for having worked harmoniously with the labor unions at Rheinmetall.

The announcement of Mr. Schmecker's selection as chairman on a five-year contract was

made at Volkswagen headquarters in Wolfsburg by Hans Birkmeier, chairman of the supervisory board. At a press conference, Mr. Birkmeier said bluntly that Mr. Schmecker's "main and immediate task" will be to pull Volkswagen out of the red.

Asked about the still controversial plan to build a plant in the United States and divert part of Volkswagen's production there, Mr. Birkmeier replied that Mr. Schmecker would have to decide whether to proceed. He added, however, that a decision probably would not be reached until much later in the year.

## Oil and Gold Price Increases Drive Russians Windfall Profit

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Oil and gold price increases, which have rocked the Western world's economy and economic structure over the last 15 months, are driving windfall profits for the Soviet Union, according to analysts.

But the developments have some adverse effects in Eastern Europe, where natural resources are far more limited than in the Soviet Union. Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria are dependent upon the Soviet Union for most of their oil.

Poland and Romania are better off. Poland now derives slightly over 90 per cent of its energy from coal, so its dependence on imported energy is small and coal exports have risen rapidly in recent years. Romania imports one oil from the Middle East, but on balance it is a net exporter of petroleum products.

A Chase Manhattan Bank report to corporate customers in the Soviet Union probably lived into surplus on its hard-currency foreign accounts, last year and it predicted the surplus would continue.

Exports Triple

Soviet exports to the West this year were expected to reach \$10 billion, up from \$3 billion in 1972, when the Russians ran a deficit with the West of nearly \$3 billion. The deficit was caused by a large measure by oil and gold sales.

Exports of oil alone earned the Soviet Union \$3 billion in hard currency last year and should reach some \$5 billion this year, according to Chase analyst Edward Brainerd. This would represent more than half the total hard currency exports.

At today's price levels, one ton worth about \$5 million.

Both the Soviet Union and

## Arabs Seen Moving Closer to Communist Countries

### Kuwait to Help Finance East-Bloc Pipeline

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Jan. 10 (AP)—Kuwait will finance the construction of a pipeline from Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast into Hungary, where it will link up with the Soviet bloc's oil distribution system.

Kuwait's finance and petroleum minister, Abdel Rahman Salem Alotai, told a press conference yesterday that Kuwait has decided to "contribute one third of the requirements for this project."

Preliminary studies made more than a year ago estimated that the 420-mile pipeline would cost well over \$300 million, but the cost may well turn out to be higher in view of recent price increases.

The decision to finance the Adriatic pipeline seems to reflect intentions by Arab oil producers to forge closer ties with Eastern Europe, Mr. Alotai was leaving here today for Budapest and Bucharest for talks with Hungarian and Romanian officials.

Friendly With Tito

Mr. Alotai sought to explain the decision in terms of Kuwait's warm friendship for Yugoslavia and President Tito, a staunch friend of the Arabs. But he also said:

"Kuwait, as part of the Arab world, is interested in such cooperation (because) it would lead toward the creation of firm ties between the Arab world, and Kuwait in particular, and the lands through which this pipeline will go."

The pipeline would link the port city of Rijeka with Yugoslavia's major industrial centers before extending into Hungary. Near Budapest, it would link up with the present Friendship One pipeline through which it would supply oil to Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement last January on the project. The pipeline would have an annual capacity of about 240 million barrels. Hungary and Czechoslovakia would receive 35 million barrels each, and the rest would be used by the Yugoslavs.

There were negotiations about the construction of a separate link leading eastward into Romania.

The terms of the Kuwait agreement were not disclosed. Mr. Alotai said that "responsible parties are going to meet in mid-February to make final arrangements."

Close Ties With Arabs

Yugoslavia imports most of its oil from Arab countries, with which it has nurtured close political ties over the past two decades. It also imports some Soviet oil.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are overwhelmingly dependent on Soviet energy supplies and import more than 90 per cent of their oil needs from Russia. But a sharp increase in oil consumption over the past two years has forced all East European countries to buy increasing quantities of Arab oil.

Most of these purchases are barter arrangements, with the East Europeans providing the Arabs with technology and industrial equipment.

The Yugoslavs have long sought to involve neighboring countries in the project. The fact that Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania decided last January to join nonaligned Yugoslavia in

## Japan May Set Up Grain Stockpile in U.S.

### Desire for Supply Reliability Caused by '73 'Soybean Shock'

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Japanese officials are considering a plan to purchase and store large amounts of grain in the United States as a "reserve stockpile" in case of global shortages, informed sources said today.

The plan has been informally discussed with U.S. businessmen and government officials, including members of a congressional delegation visiting Tokyo this week. The Japanese are expected to continue the discussion during a visit later this month by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yustier.

As America's largest overseas agricultural customer and a massive importer of wheat, soybeans and feed grains, Japan is a major factor in the U.S. agricultural market. A decision to create a stockpile within the United States would mean enormous additional orders for American farmers.

Serious political, economic and even legal problems could stand in the way of such a program, however. The Japanese have made it plain they would want iron-clad rights to bring home their stored food for consumption at any time, regardless of any export embargo or other restriction that might be imposed on agricultural shipments. Such guarantees might require congressional action.

Might Affect Prices

U.S. congressman Thomas Foley, who took a generally sympathetic view of the Japanese plan in discussions here this week, pointed out the potential worry among

farmers and traders that unrestricted Japanese use of large reserves might affect prices in a less-than-crisis situation.

The "soybean shock" of July, 1973, in which the United States suddenly froze soybean exports, generated a deep sense of insecurity in Japan about the reliability of American food supplies.

Japan depends on the United States for about 90 per cent of its soybeans (a vital item for the Japanese diet) as well as 67 per cent of its wheat and about 70 per cent of its feed grains. U.S. agricultural sales to Japan last year totaled \$3.4 billion.

Since the U.S. soybean embargo and the growing talk of approaching worldwide famines, the Japanese have begun searching for

ways to protect themselves against the possibility of shortages.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte, who subsequently termed the U.S. soybean embargo "a very serious mistake," has given abundant verbal promises of continued American supplies to Japan, and so have other high officials. But the Japanese remember the sudden cutoff of their soybeans, and have never been completely satisfied.

A recent medium and long-term study by Mitsubishi Research Institute for the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture forecast worldwide shortages of rice, beef and milk beginning in the early 1980s and shortages of wheat, soybeans and feed grains in the mid-1980s.

Prices of short-supply foods are expected to soar.

Another factor in the Japanese stockpile is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an emergency food reserve system. The United States is expected to propose next month at a London conference on world food supplies that a stockpile of 60 million tons of grain be created internationally. Press reports suggest that Japan might be asked to stockpile up to one-tenth of this total amount, or 6 million tons. However, Japan is said to be poorly situated for stockpiling large amounts of grain because of its high land prices and humid, hot summer temperatures.

The Japanese are well aware of the many recent U.S. grain storage silos due to a recent sales pitch here by Governor Arthur Link of North Dakota and other visiting officials.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Rise as Volume Soars

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Stock prices leaped to an early gain on the New York Stock Exchange today and held most of it to the close. Analysts attributed the rise to relaxing monetary and fiscal policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 15.53 to 658.79, resisting profit-taking that set in early in the session. It was up 14.16 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,415 issues gained to 195 declines. Volume totaled 25.89 million shares compared with 18.34 million yesterday. The last time more shares were traded was on Oct. 10, 1974, when 26.26 million shares changed hands.

Analysts said the rally was touched off by the report that President Ford has tentatively decided to pump \$15 billion into the economy to fight the recession through tax rebates. It was later reported that the administration plans a 1975 tax cut.

Analysts added that buying was also encouraged by continuing Federal Reserve relaxation of monetary policy to stimulate the economy and by more interest rate cuts.

Among the most active issues, American Telephone & Telegraph gained 7/8 to 49, Disney Productions was up 3/4, ahead 2 1/4, Texaco 2 3/8, ahead 3/8, Howard Johnson 5 3/4, up 3/4, and Occidental Petroleum 1 1/4, up 1/8.

Among the most volatile issues, IBM advanced 2 3/4 to 171 1/4, Burroughs was 66 5/8, off 1/4, Texas Instruments 67 1/4, ahead 1 1/4, Avon Products 32 1/4, ahead 7/8, and Xerox 97, up 1/2.

Income tax relief hopes stimulated retail chain stocks. Sears climbed 1/2 to 53 3/8, J.C. Penney was 43 1/4, ahead 7/8, Marcor 17 1/2, up 3/4, May Department Stores 24 1/2, up 1 3/8, and Federated Department Stores 29 5/8, ahead 1 1/8.

Rockwell International was the most active Big Board issue, closing at 20, up 1/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 305,400 shares at 19 3/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.22 to 67.32.

Most active was Houston Oil & Minerals, which closed with a

3/8 gain in 29 million volume of 112,600 shares.

The money market closed steady with rates generally unchanged from yesterday's levels, as the market moved into a consolidation phase after the recent sharp drop in rates.

Federal funds traded between 7.125 and 7.25 per cent through the session without any direct

Federal Reserve intervention in the market.

Treasury bills closed slightly firmer, backing up two to four basis points in yield. Dealers said widespread predictions of a personal tax cut as part of the administration's new economic package, thus sharply increasing the Treasury's borrowing requirements, caused some caution.

## Companies' Bank Borrowings Decline Sharply in New York

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Corporate borrowing from major New York City banks dropped sharply in the week ended Wednesday, indicating that loan demand at last is beginning to taper off as the economy weakens.

Commercial and industrial loans at New York banks in the week dropped \$480 million, the largest decrease in such borrowing since August, 1973. The decline appeared to be larger than seasonal.

The drop in loans followed 10 consecutive weekly increases that totaled about \$2.5 billion. The heavy borrowing here all fall and early winter was attributed to a demand for money from corporations that normally might have sought funds from regional banks, the commercial paper market or the bond market. Instead, they knocked on the doors of big New York City banks.

In addition, First National City Bank's base rate on corporate loans from late November until early January was 10 per cent—25 or 50 basis points lower than other major banks. It is thought among some banking observers that \$1.1 billion of the \$2.3-billion rise in business loans here from October to January took place at Citibank alone.

While corporate borrowing from New York banks declined in the week ended Wednesday, corporate borrowing in the commercial paper market shrank by \$2.6 billion in the week ended Jan. 1, the Federal Reserve reported. The drop was the largest since the week ended July 1, 1970, when lenders got jittery about buying commercial paper after the collapse of the Penn Central.

Interest rates in the commercial paper market during the week ended Wednesday dropped every day—the first time they have fallen so steadily in seven years.

For the full week, interest rates on commercial paper fell 1 1/2 points.

The fundamental force behind the swing toward lower interest rates this week was the announcement last Friday that six of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks had reduced the discount rate—the rate they charge on loans to member banks—to 7.25 per cent. Ten of the 12 Fed banks are now at the 7.25-per-cent level.

## U.S. Airlines Show a Profit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—U.S. scheduled airlines recorded their fourth-best profits in history in 1974 despite losses suffered by the country's two largest international carriers, Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, the Air Transport Association said yesterday.

The association estimated the final net profit for 1974 will be about \$350 million—the highest since 1967, when the industry showed a profit of \$415 million. The highest profits ever recorded by the airline industry, \$426 million, came in 1968.

Despite the banner year, the association said the outlook for 1975 is unpredictable and noted that some airline executives are predicting little or no growth. Traffic will probably be down in the first quarter, the association said, because the diversion of traffic from autos during the fuel shortage in the first quarter of 1973 inflated the figures a year ago.

The association said the profits will represent a 7.5-per-cent return on investment and the profit margin will be about 24 per cent.

The return on investment, when adjusted to the specifications used by the Civil Aeronautics Board, will be about 10 to 12 per cent, the association said. The CAB has set a 13-per-cent rate of return on investment as a goal for the industry.

The association declined to speculate on whether air fares would continue to rise. They rose 12 to 13 per cent in 1974 as a result of inflation and increased fuel costs.

The association said airline expenses jumped \$2 billion in 1974, from \$12.2 billion to \$14.2 billion. Half of the increase was in fuel costs and another \$300 million was in higher labor costs. Operating revenues increased from \$12.4 billion to \$14.8 billion.

## U.K. Tightens Rules on Bank Money Deals

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Bank of England today tightened its control over British banks' foreign exchange dealings by distributing a list of guidelines for these operations. In currency trading, meanwhile, the dollar weakened, and the U.S. interest rates continued to drop. Gold's price was \$175 an ounce in London on Jan. 10.

banks' managements had apparently imposed "ambitious profit targets" on their foreign exchange dealers.

A major reason behind heavy foreign exchange speculation that led to trouble at many banks last year was the desire to cover lack

## Car Registrations Fall in U.K. but Imports Hit Mark

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Total car registrations in Britain fell 23.7 per cent last year, but despite the smaller market imported cars were able to take a record 27.9 per cent of it.

According to Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders statistics last year's registrations totaled 1,368,655 cars. The 1974 total was the lowest since 1,128,000 registrations of 1970.

Imports took 27.9 per cent of the market, up slightly from the previous record high of 27.43 per cent in 1973. The number of foreign cars registered in Britain fell in 1974 to 353,981 from 455,802.

Imported cars have nearly doubled their share in the British market in the past five years, but industry observers believe their share of the market will fall to about one quarter this year due to the expected greater availability of domestic-made cars.

Datsun replaced Renault as the most popular foreign-made car with registrations of 58,758 compared with 60,318 in 1973, while Renault registrations were 57,026 (67,071). Datsun's share of the total market was 4.2 per cent in 1974, up from 3.4 per cent a year earlier.

of profits in other activities, such as lending, with big gains from currency trading, bankers say.

The central bank suggested banks make surprise checks on their currency dealers to ensure they are not exceeding their authority to commit bank funds—and make sure dealers do not write their own order confirmations. Having another person do this provides a check that dealers are not using bank funds for their own dealing.

The British central bank does not expect any formal affirmations that commercial banks are indeed behaving this way, bankers said. But it did ask to be informed what authority British banks have given to their foreign subsidiaries to trade currencies. The request was said to be motivated by the whole list of recent banking difficulties, not just Lloyd's loss.

In currency markets the dollar weakened to 2.5605 Swiss francs from 2.5635, to 4.385 French francs—a 14-month low—from 4.406 and to 2.8780 West German marks from 2.8850. The pound rose to \$2.3540 from \$2.3495.

In the gold market, London's five major dealers fixed their common price this afternoon at \$177.25 an ounce, down \$1.50 from this morning and down \$1.75 from yesterday afternoon. Dealers said activity was not more than moderate and the decline was expected after Wednesday's record one-day rise of \$10.50.

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## 3 U.S. Banks Cut Loan Rate to 10%

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Three of the largest U.S. commercial banks dropped their prime lending rates to 10 per cent today.

Bank of America in San Francisco, the largest in the nation, and First National City Bank of New York, second in size, each lowered their prime rates one-quarter point to 10 per cent, effective Monday.

Bankers Trust Co. of New York, the sixth-largest commercial bank, cut the rate it charges on loans to its most creditworthy business borrowers half a point from 10.5 to 10 per cent, also effective Monday.

Bankers Trust said its decision reflected current conditions in the money markets. Rates there have fallen sharply this past week, including commercial paper rates which are trading at less than 8 per cent.

Meanwhile, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh followed a number of other leading banks which this week lowered their prime rates a quarter-point to the 10.25-per-cent level.

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## Chemical Bank's Quarter Net Rises 33 Per Cent to Record

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Chemical Bank of New York, parent of the Chemical Bank Corp., reported yesterday fourth-quarter operating earnings of \$27.1 million, an increase of 33.1 per cent from the year-earlier level.

A spokesman said the earnings were the highest for any quarter in the company's history. Earnings would have been substantially higher had the company not charged \$20 million in the fourth quarter as a special provision for loan losses.

Total loan loss provision for the year was \$59.2 million, and actual net loan charge-offs for the entire year were \$26.6 million, or half the amount of the provision. Actual net loan charge-offs in 1973 were \$19.2 million.

Earlier this week, Citicorp, the second-largest banking concern after Bank America Corp., reported a 20-per-cent gain in fourth-quarter operating earnings. That improvement came

despite an increase of \$35 million in the provision for possible loan losses.

Chemical Corp. said its fourth-quarter operating earnings totaled \$19.3 a share up from \$14.5 a share a year earlier.

Operating income for all of 1974 also set a record, the bank said. Income was \$90.8 million, or \$6.47 a share, up \$1.9 per cent from \$58.9 million, or \$4.91 a share, in 1973.

The company said 1974 net income after security transactions was \$84.7 million, up 27.1 per cent from \$66.6 million in 1973. For the fourth quarter, net income after security transactions was \$23.5 million, up 18.4 per cent from \$19.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1973.

The company said total assets at the end of 1974 were \$22.2 billion, up from \$18.8 billion in 1973. Gross deposits totaled \$17.8 billion, compared with \$14.4 billion a year earlier.

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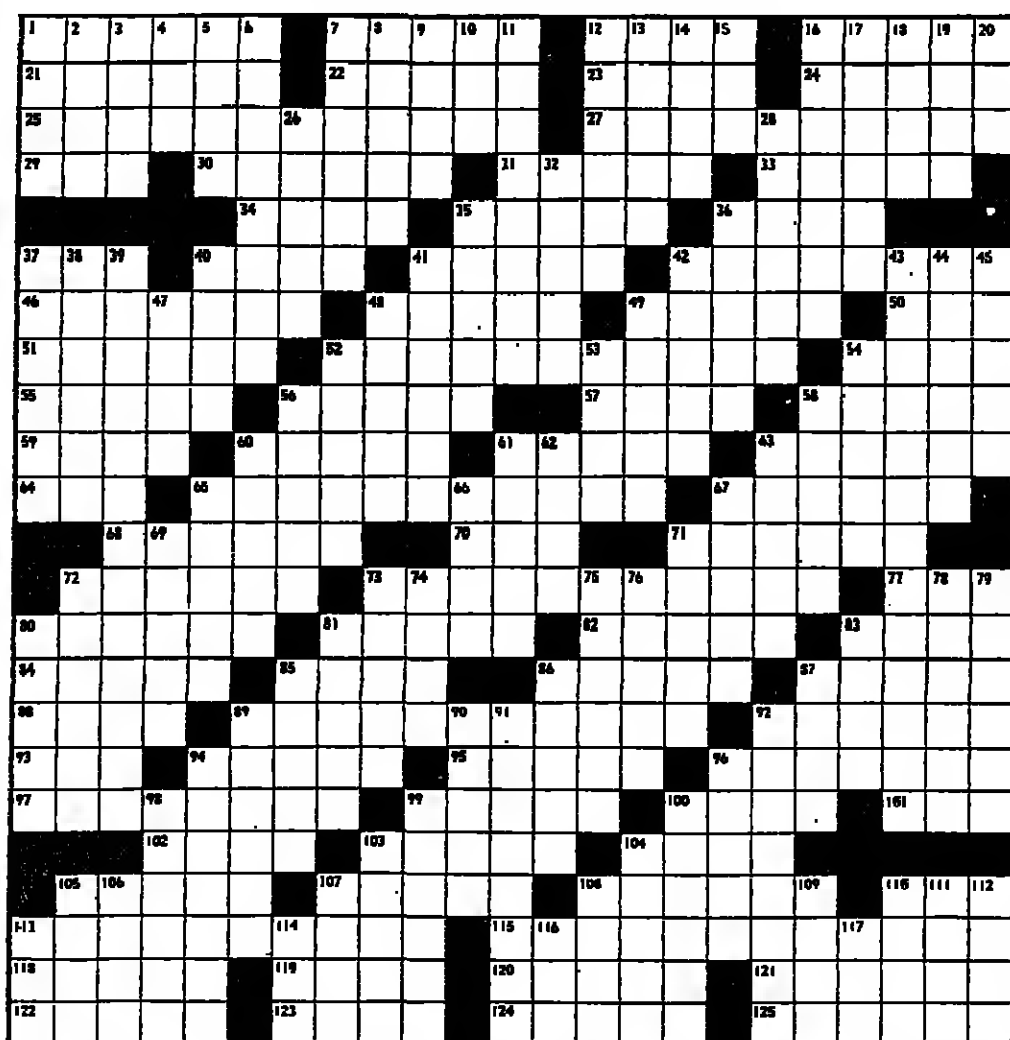
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Edited by  
WILL WENG

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

FANCY FOODS—By John Willig



**ACROSS**

1 Kind of play  
2 Mighty man  
3 Cover of a kind  
4 Fabric  
5 Abhor  
6 Arctic war  
7 Seine tributary  
8 Speech  
9 In Madrid  
10 Throat  
11 Rapacious  
12 Culbertson  
13 Brothers, Fr.  
14 Astrologer  
15 Troop  
16 Czech river  
17 Do — places  
18 Uganda  
19 Nuclear ex.  
20 Sinks  
21 U.S. journal  
22 French saint  
23 Salon decor  
24 "What —"  
25 Smug  
26 Astronaut's call  
27 Welles  
28 Riviera port  
29 Advantage  
30 — throat  
31 Blue-green  
32 slant  
33 Mountain hars  
34 Washer's  
35 companion  
36 Ucles, in Serbia  
37 Indistinct  
38 Red palm  
39 Malt: Abbr.  
40 Oreo package  
41 "Mabegeau"  
42 dramatic  
43 Social  
44 climber's goal  
45 Direction: Ger.  
46 As of now

**DOWN**

1 Word  
2 Seasonal song  
3 Kind of chair  
4 Old coins of  
5 Siam: Var.  
6 Kind, for one  
7 Welsh and Irish  
8 Bowling shoes  
9 Scipio's  
10 Nero

**DOWN**

1 Bank workers  
2 Rank  
3 Fodor  
4 Crocheted  
5 Redness in rank  
6 "Be there —"  
7 State of  
8 Like Henry  
9 Typical  
10 What Tom does  
11 Chin or David  
12 Self-confident  
13 D. B. Lawrence  
14 — dog

**DOWN**

15 Irrational drive  
16 U.S. explorer  
17 Baked goods  
18 Tree house  
19 Throat  
20 Biblical division  
21 Church tree  
22 State of  
23 Sinks  
24 Like Henry  
25 Typical  
26 What Tom does  
27 Chin or David  
28 Self-confident  
29 D. B. Lawrence  
30 — dog

**DOWN**

31 Sampler  
32 "Four" and  
33 Nobleman  
34 Gall  
35 Military call-up  
36 Put up  
37 Slow mover in  
38 January  
39 Charades  
40 Football  
41 Fishing game  
42 Live by one's  
43 Spoken

**DOWN**

44 Correct, in  
45 Lyon  
46 Caribbean cruise  
47 Stop  
48 Sadder  
49 Lined along  
50 Sale condition  
51 Ring event  
52 Dance  
53 Jacket  
54 Holiday activity  
55 Ache at "The  
56 Sheik"  
57 Simple sugars  
58 Tyl, for one  
59 Some scholars  
60 Ge off Maurice  
61 Mrs. McKinney

## WEATHER

ALGAEV...	47	Overcast	MADRID...	47	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM...	48	Overcast	MILAN...	37	Fog
ANKARA...	38	Cloudy	MONTREAL...	37	Cloudy
ANTWERP...	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW...	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT...	32	Shower	MUNICH...	40	Cloudy
BERGAMO...	32	Clear	NEW YORK...	18	Rain
BERLIN...	43	Rain	NICE...	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS...	46	Cloudy	OSLO...	6	Cloudy
BUDAPEST...	24	Cloudy	PARIS...	8	Cloudy
CHANGSHA...	43	Variable	PRAGUE...	4	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	22	Rain	ROME...	11	Clear
COSTA MESA...	42	Cloudy	SOCHI...	8	Cloudy
COSTA RICA...	18	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM...	12	Cloudy
DAVOS...	48	Rain	TEHRAN...	7	Clear
FOINBUH...	37	Rain	TEL AVIV...	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE...	42	Cloudy	TOKYO...	58	Clear
GENEVA...	42	Cloudy	TUNIS...	3	Cloudy
HANOI...	42	Overcast	VIENNA...	7	Cloudy
HELSINKI...	34	Rain	WAKKANAI...	18	Cloudy
HONG KONG...	30	Cloudy	WASHINGTON...	5	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS...	21	Cloudy	ZURICH...	3	Cloudy
LISBON...	42	Cloudy			
LONDON...	48	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES...	48	Cloudy			

## BOOKS

CHINA'S THREE THOUSAND YEARS  
The Story of a Great CivilizationBy Louis Heren, C.P. Fitzgerald, Michael Freeberne,  
Brian Hook, David Bonavia, 252 pp. Macmillan, \$8.95.  
Collier Paperback, \$3.95.

## CHINA PERCEIVED

Images and Policies in Chinese-American Relations

By John K. Fairbank, Knopf, 245 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Austin

At the age of 31, Chairman Mao Tse-tung is approaching the end of his reign in an era of veneration reminiscent of the great Chinese emperors, and few doubt that with his passing China will change. But change from what, and to what? The country that in the 1960s seemed to be at once collapsing economically and threatening to overrun Asia, herding a sullen peasantry into monstrous communes and inspiring peasant rebellion in other underdeveloped countries, sinking in the chaos of the great proletarian cultural revolution and advancing to nuclear prowess—this one-time American protégé turned dangerous enemy is viewed in a calmer light today. But still, lacking historical context, we perceive China dimly and what we see is shot through with puzzlement.

What kind of leadership, what kind of society, what kind of life, what kind of relations with the rest of the world are in the making in the present ambiguous pause after the Communist party bureaucracy was shattered by Mao in the name of a romantic vision of remolding man and who knows for what other more practical considerations of power and policy? The evidence is scant and contradictory. Favored foreign visitors return with intriguing impressions, but of a sameness that dogs all guided tours. Foreign journalists in Hong Kong and Tokyo, and the few in Peking, report the news as best they can. Political and social scientists are at a further remove to valuable work, but with the hazard of reasoning from the same data to opposite conclusions.

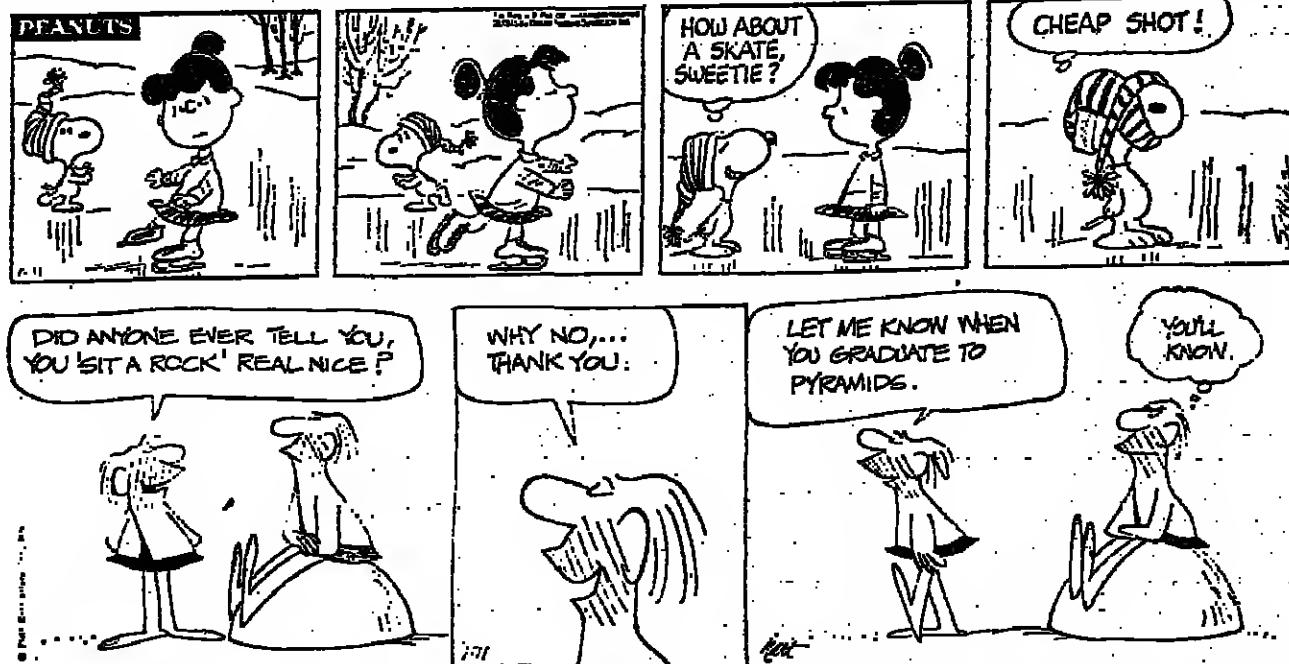
Perhaps for those interested in China, this is a good time to fall back on history. In the major civilizations, national attitudes formed under the stamp of events and the physical environment tend to be remarkably persistent, surviving in new guises even after revolutions as thoroughgoing as the Chinese one. Modes of thinking and acting that seem peculiar in a modern context acquire a logic in the flow of an older tradition. The past can be a mirror to the present.

Anthony Austin is on the staff of The New York Times.

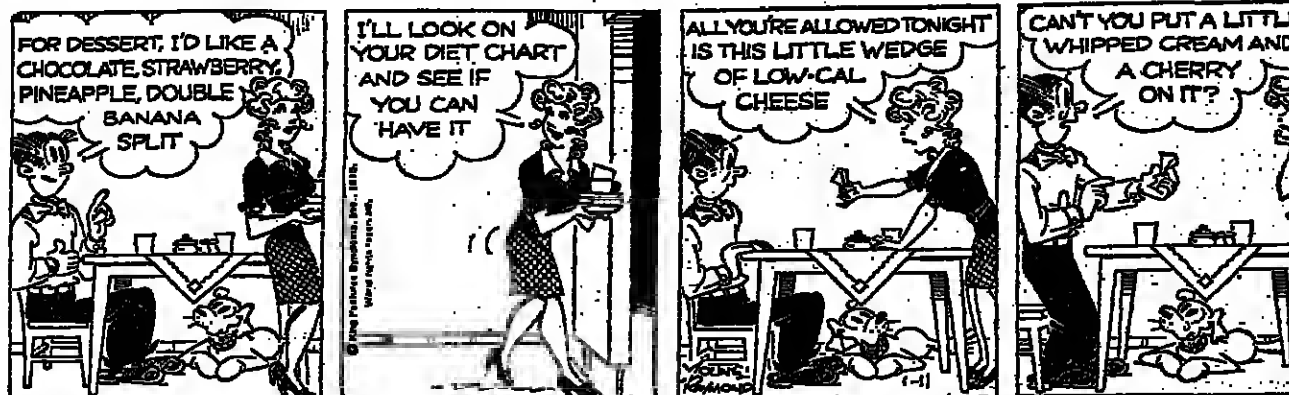
## New Bergman Film

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman, who recently received the American Film Critics Award for his "Scenes from a Marriage," has started on another screenplay, called "Face to Face." The daily newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reports. According to the newspaper Mr. Bergman will use the same actors as in "The Scener" for the main parts.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



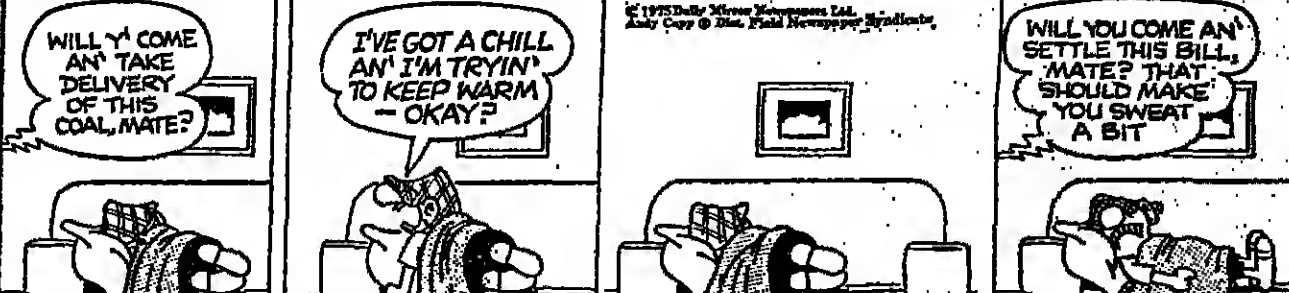
## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



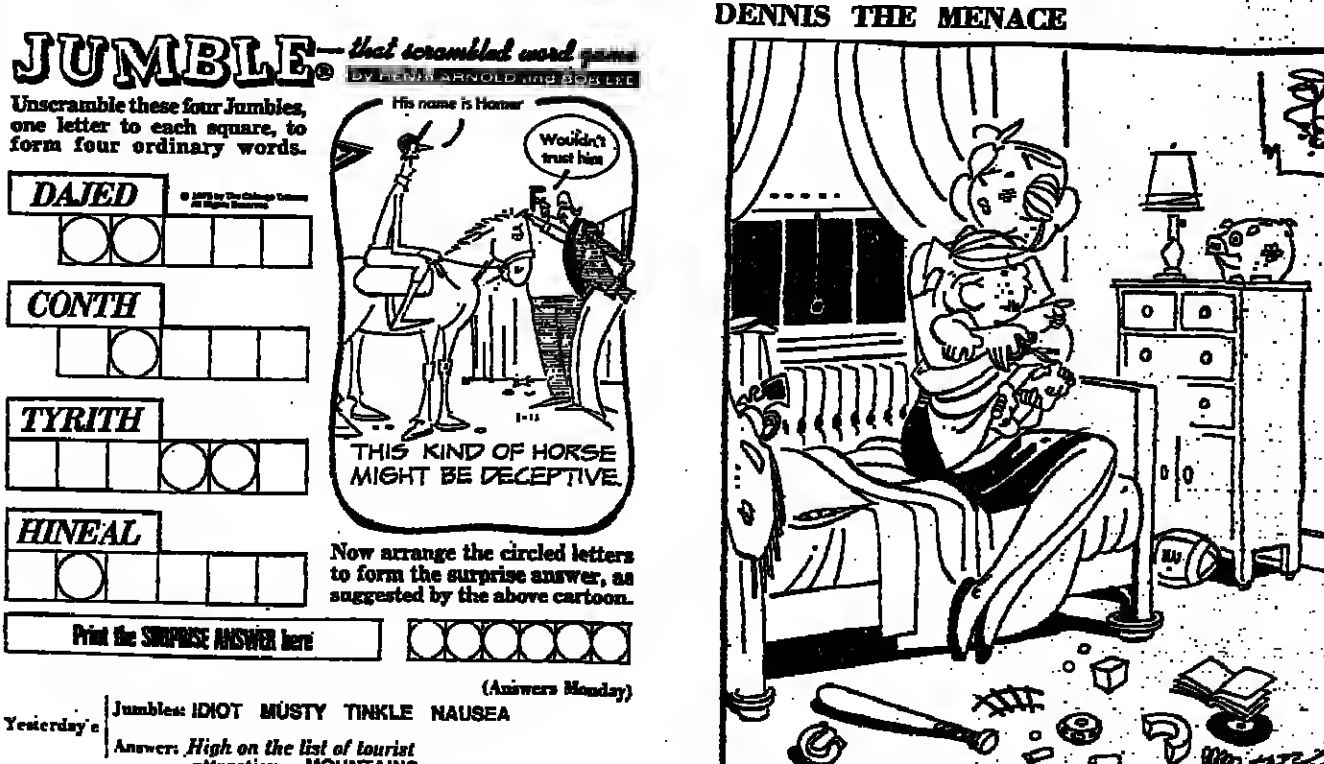
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